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[ONE PENNY.]

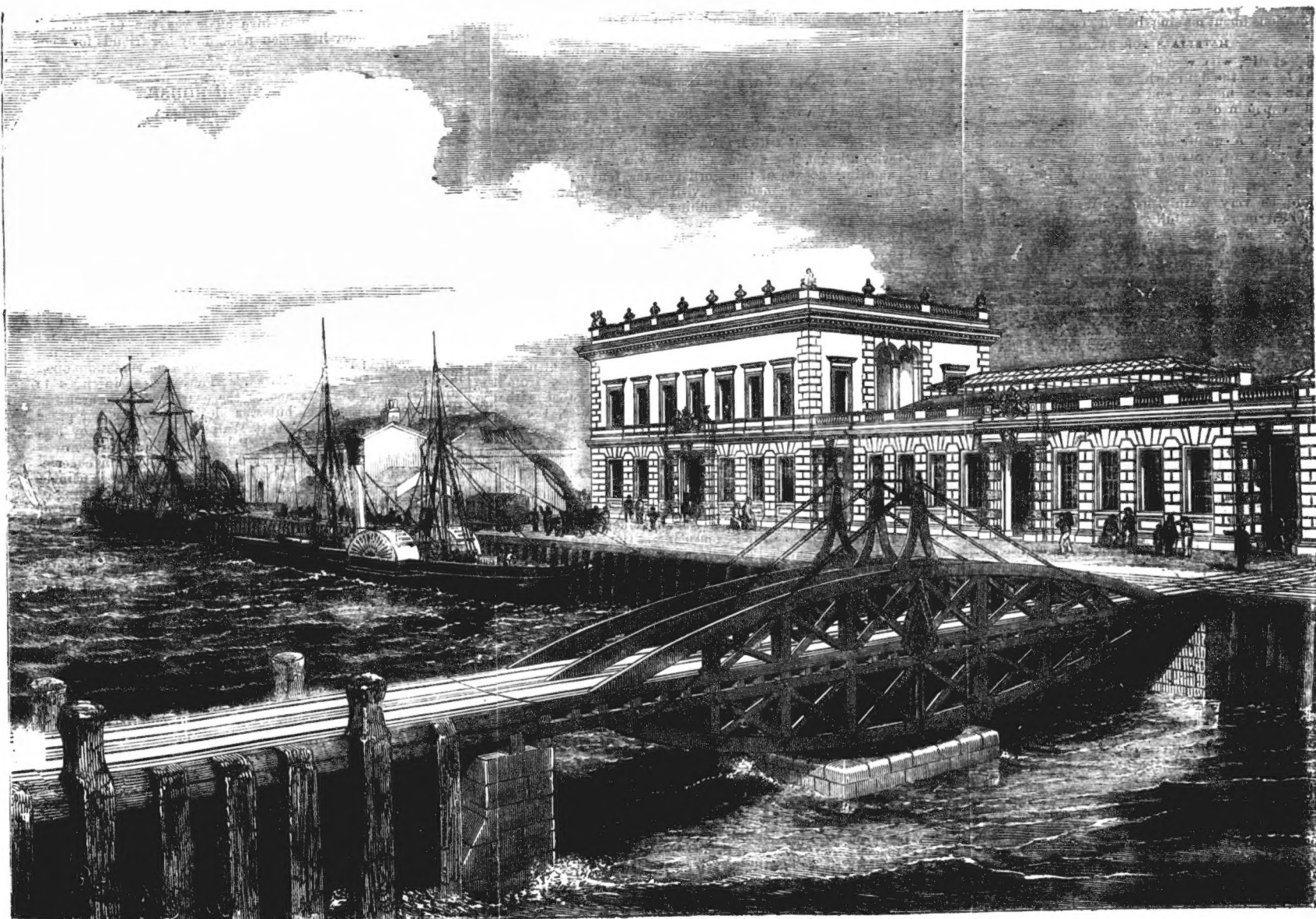
THE FEARFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR ST. HELEN'S.

On Wednesday morning, last week, an explosion of fire-damp, which has resulted in the loss of 58 lives—and the number will probably be increased—occurred in the South-west Lancashire coalfield, about eight miles from Wigan. The scene of the accident was the Queen pit of Messrs. Evans and Co.'s collieries at Haydock, where but 29 weeks ago in the same mine an explosion occurred, causing about 30 deaths. Since that casualty the proprietors have made alterations in the mode of working the colliery, with a view of providing the most ample means of ventilation and protecting in every possible manner the lives of their workmen. When in ordinary work, the pit is capable of accommodating about 350 men, but since the last accident, in consequence of the alterations and other circumstances, the number has seldom been much above 100. About this number descended the shaft on Wednesday, from which are worked two seams—the six-feet and the nine-feet, the latter lying at a depth of 320 yards. About five minutes past 11 o'clock there were the usual indications on the pit-bank that something extraordinary had

happened in the workings. There appeared to be a momentary reversion of the ventilation, and a volume of dust ascended the upcast. Mr. Chadwick, the manager of the collieries, was at once communicated with, and in a very short time he descended the shaft. Mr. Harvie, the secretary to the company, was also on the spot immediately, and aided by the officials at the colliery, he proceeded to organise an exploring party. The news spread with marvellous rapidity, and offers of help were proffered from those who assembled. About 40 men prepared to enter the workings, from the state of which it was evident that a frightful catastrophe had occurred. Stoppings a very short distance from the shaft had been blown down; the roadways, in many instances, were partly blocked up, and the ventilation was entirely disorganized. The first lot of the exploring party had scarcely reached the bottom before a number of men arrived at the shaft from various parts of the workings, nearly every portion of which appeared to have been affected by the casualty. Many of them had with the greatest difficulty struggled through the fire-damp, and were almost powerless. As speedily as possible these were sent

home in carts; 23 vehicles of all kinds were brought into service, and in these about 60 persons were conveyed. All of them had either been slightly burnt or were suffering from the effects of after-damp, and one died on his way home. The explosion had been so violent that it was with great difficulty the explorers carried on their operations. Along the roadways many bodies were found, the majority having evidently succumbed to the damp. In many instances, however, there were marks of severe burning, and some of the remains were fearfully mangled.

Several mining engineers and managers of the adjacent collieries joined the searchers during the day, and one of the parties had a very narrow escape. This consisted of Mr. Clark, surveyor to Sir R. T. Gerard, the lessor of much of the coal in the district, Isaac Billinge, the under-looker, and two others. When examining the "far end" of the workings they came upon a large body of after-damp, which soon overpowered one of the party. Then a second succumbed, and shortly both Mr. Clark and Mr. Billinge, exhausted by dragging their companions along, also began to feel the effects of the deleterious gas. At last Billinge decided to push on for



FOLKESTONE LANDING AND DEPARTURE PIER.—(SEE PAGE 1331.)

help, leaving Mr. Clark with the two prostrate men, but Mr. Clark shortly felt it would be necessary for him to make a struggle for life, and he followed Billinge. He was soon nerved to fresh energy by the glimmer of a lamp, but on reaching the spot he found Billinge there insensible. On again, therefore, he went, and fortunately he quickly came across another exploring party, who assisted him out of the pit and also succeeded in rescuing the three whom he left behind.

At half-past 10 o'clock the whole of the workings had been explored, and the total number of bodies was then found to be 56. The winding up the shaft was then commenced, and it was after midnight before the cage had made its last dismal journey down the shaft, and the carts had conveyed the burnt and mutilated remains of the victims from the pit-bank to the shed which had been prepared for their reception. Here during the remainder of the night the bodies were washed and decently laid out preparatory to commencing the work of identification—a task on this occasion, of no ordinary difficulty, for comparatively few of the dead had escaped burns more or less severe; many were horribly mangled, and some had their heads literally blown to pieces. One man visited the place four times to find his son, who was known to be dead, but he never was able to identify him. The floor of the shed was covered with sawdust, and disinfectants were plentifully used, very necessary precautions, considering the state of some of the bodies and the heat of the weather.

On Thursday morning Mr. Higson, Government Inspector, Mr. John Hinson, deputy inspector, Mr. Chadwick, manager, and Mr. Billinge, underlooker, with other gentlemen, descended the pit about 9 o'clock to examine the workings. They were subsequently joined by Mr. Mercer, of the Park Lane Collieries, and Mr. Smethurst, of the Bryor Collieries. We give an illustration of the scene at the pit's mouth.

We may add here also, that another, though happily not fatal, colliery accident is reported. It took place on the Thursday morning at the East Gawber Colliery, about two miles from Barnsley. Two men, named Thomas Halfpenny and Alfred Anson, went to work on the afternoon shift on the Wednesday. They ought to have come off at ten o'clock at night, but it is believed that they had agreed to stay a second shift. The men were seen safe at seven o'clock in the evening, at which time they had some timber or packing to move. Early on the Thursday morning the night deputies, on going their rounds, found the men's clothing, but could not see the men themselves. A search was made, when it was found that a fall had taken place from the roof, and that the bodies were embedded in the dirt and coal. A large staff of men were at once set to work to recover the remains, but, owing to the insecure state of the roof and the great propping which it required, the work extended over several hours. The first body was got out about ten o'clock, and the other about noon on Thursday. Halfpenny was married, and has left a widow and two children.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

FASHIONS.

(From the *Lady's Own Paper*.)

We have already given ample details of travelling and sea-side dresses, but the bathing season has also arrived, and it is necessary, therefore, that we should now offer some suggestions about making bathing costumes.

MATERIALS FOR BATHING SUITS.

Select stiff, wiry woollen goods for bathing dresses, as these cling least to the figure when wet. Twilled flannel, not very fine and soft, moreen, and serge are the materials most used. Taffeta poplin of coarse, heavy quality, in black and white stripes, is used for cheap suits. This is the goods sold for petticoats. A quality good enough for a bathing dress is 1s. 8d. a yard. Six or seven yards are required. White, gray, or blue flannel, the black and white checks, and the gay bright plaids make the most serviceable suits, and should be very plainly made. White and gray moreen are fashioned more fancifully and made into most picturesque dresses. The handsomest suits are of serge, scarlet, black, white, or navy blue. For trimming there is nothing so good as worsted braid of bright colour. It is stitched on flatly by the machine, or else is box-pleated, as quilling, or the edges of the garment are scalloped, and the braid used for binding. Blue and scarlet suits are prettiest trimmed with white; black and gray with scarlet. Any bright colour may be used on white. The crimson and black plaid braids trim effectively.

The simplest suits are made with a blouse and trousers. The blouse has a square yoke with the fullness attached in box-pleats. The waist and skirt may be separate, with the belt inserted; the whole may be in one piece, with a detached belt; or the front may be cut whole, and the back of the waist and skirt separate. The neck is very high, with straight turned-over collar. Sleeves slightly full, with a wristband. The skirt reaches to the knee. By many the skirt is made full, as it conceals the figure more modestly, but a gored skirt answers the purpose, and it is best to leave off all superfluous drapery in bathing attire. The trousers are very full about the hips, buttoned at the sides, and left loose at the ankle.

Very jaunty outfits for bathers are imported from Paris. The blouse skirt is done away with, and the body is a fancy little jacket with short sleeves. These are worn by expert swimmers who do not wish to be encumbered with bulky clothing. Others are half low in the neck. A chemise Russe of oil-silk may be worn with such suits to protect the neck and arms. A French suit of black and white striped serge has a pleated bodice, the fronts curved away like a Zouave jacket, to disclose a sham vest of scarlet serge. At the back is a short jockey basque. The sleeves are one large puff reaching only to the elbow. Full trousers loose at the knee. A quilling of scarlet braid is around the neck and sleeves. Another is of black serge, with crimson merino collar and appliqué on the short sleeves. The Garibaldi waist has the fullness arranged in flat pleats, held by rows of crimson braid from the neck to the belt. A gored skirt reaches to the knee. It has four sloped widths, and is buttoned in front. Fancy pockets on the front width. Very full trousers fastened to the waist by buttons on the belt. A third, also imported, is a short moreen blouse with yoke. The ends of the blouse pass under the belt of the trousers. Quilled scarlet braid borders the yoke, neck, and sleeves.

A white flannel suit has a yoke blouse with full skirt below.

Two rows of flat blue braid for trimming. One similarly made of navy blue flannel is trimmed with white braid and large white buttons.

Parisian suits for gentlemen are made like the first described for a lady, with a full jacket front instead of a Zouave.

CAPS AND SHOES.

The oil-silk cap worn by bathers to protect the hair from salt water is merely a round bag cap with an elastic string in the edge. A quilling edged with a bright colour forms a pretty border. The cap should be large enough to hold all the hair.

Broad sashes of gay woollen plaid with fringed ends are worn carelessly knotted around the waist instead of belts. Bathing trunks, or short drawers for gentlemen and boys are of netted cotton, white or coloured.

Bathing shoes or sandals, with manilla soles and canvas uppers, tied on with straps, are sold. These are very ugly and clumsy. Half high Polish boots of white flannel loosely made, with rubber soles, and tied around the ankle with a woollen cord and tassel, are prettier and more serviceable, as they are not so apt to come off in the water.

GIRLS' DRESSES.

There is great variety though but little novelty in the manner of making summer dresses for girls not yet in their teens. White dresses are preferable to all others at this season. They are most childlike and pretty when very simply made; but the most elaborate trimmings are lavished upon them, making them a vexation to the child and to the laundress. Twenty white dresses were recently made at one establishment for a growing girl of ten years. There were sheer nanook and Swiss muslin for church and for afternoon at the summer hotels. Others were fully trimmed with Valenciennes lace and worn over coloured silk or foulard slips, and, with piqués for morning and the street. The entire wardrobe for the summer was of white.

The Hamburg embroidery made by machine is used almost entirely at the warehouses. This is often objected to as not being substantial, but the insertions in thick close work without herring-bone, and with but few eyelets and lace-work, will be found to wear quite as well as more expensive needlework. It is the edgings that are most complained of. These may be strengthened by running a thread near the edge of the scallop on the wrong side, and by having the work washed before the scallops are cut from the muslin. The designs in this trimming are usually prettier than those in fine needlework, and they are only half as expensive.

In making children's dresses it is best to make the whole garment, double skirt and waist, in one piece, as very few children have hips large enough to support their skirts, and the rapid movements of an active, careless child often separate the skirts from the waist.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

DRAMATIC FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

This annual entertainment in aid of the funds of the Dramatic College was celebrated on Saturday at the Crystal Palace, with the most marked success. There was an attendance of at least 20,000 visitors, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princess Louise, and attended by a numerous suite, honoured the performances with their presence. The whole arrangements for the fête were different on this occasion from those which have been made before. At its first starting this celebration in aid of the funds of the charity was one of the most popular of all the amusements offered to the public at Norwood during the year. The idea of the motley kind of fancy fair which used then to be held was originally conceived and carried out with unflinching spirit. Visitors were pleased with all that they saw and all that was done, even with the amusing hoaxes of the gorilla or the tent of mysteries, of which they were made the victims. But with passing years the novelty wore off, and nothing new was introduced to supplement what had once been the chief attractions. The tax upon the time of the actors, too, was found to be too great, and the expenses so heavy that little more advantage accrued to the charity than the notoriety it acquired from the exertions made on its behalf. Last year the receipts were so very small that this time it was determined to change the programme, and to rely entirely upon dramatic representation as the legitimate attraction of the day. Certainly on Saturday enough of this was given, for it may almost be said that the whole entertainment consisted of a mosaic of dramatic *morceaux*, which were called to please all tastes, from the lovers of the legitimate drama, who were regaled with the best scene from the best of all modern comedies, the *School for Scandal*, down to those who care only for mere burlesque, who had a performance after their own hearts in a selection from the *Military Billy Taylor*.

The death is announced of Madame Bressant of the Variétés, formerly Mlle. Dupont.

Mr. J. ELDRED, we understand, has taken the Charing-cross Theatre, his lease commencing at Christmas next.

The Edinburgh Philharmonic Society, for some time past conducted by Mr. John Hullah, has just been dissolved.

The *Musical Standard* states that the new Prussian national hymn, by Sir Michael Costa, is to be performed in public in the autumn.

It is understood that the Ballad Concerts, so popular at the Crystal Palace two or three years since, will be resumed on the 4th of August.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Crellin (late Miss Susanna Pyne) are, we believe, engaged for next season by Mrs. Wood at the St. James's Theatre.

A COMMITTEE has been formed in Antwerp, the birthplace of Grieg, for the purpose of having a statue erected to the memory of the composer in the theatre of his native city.

Miss ROSE HERSEY will next month start for the United States, where she is engaged as the *prima donna* of the Parepa Rosa troupe.

Mr. FICHTER and Miss C. Leclerc will proceed (it is said) to New York next month, where they are engaged to perform in *Rouge et Noir*.

The Princess's will re-open on the 2nd August with "*Acis and Galatea*." Mr. Vernon Rigby will play *Acis*, Mr. M. Smith *Damon*, Herr Formes *Polyphemus*, and *Galatea*, Miss Blanche Cole.

A new play by Mr. Boucicault, entitled "*Formosa*, or the

Railroad to Ruin," will be produced at Drury-lane on the 31st inst., the date on which that theatre opens.

The British Association are to receive during their meeting at Exeter a report from one of their committees on the deficiency of means for scientific education in this country, and it is thought that they will memorialise the Government to inquire into the subject.

ABBE LISZT, who is going to visit Munich, that he may be present at the performance of R. Wagner's *Rheingold*, has completed a new oratorio, *Christ*, which is said to be the most extraordinary piece of so-called descriptive music ever composed.

The pecuniary results of the late Boston Peace Festival are now receiving public attention. We learn that the books of the Board of Directors of the Boston Jubilee show that the total receipts for the five days amounted to 413,000 dols. The sum total of the expenses was 311,300 dols. The profits, therefore, amounted to 101,700 dols. This money is to be distributed among the disabled soldiers and widows of deceased soldiers of the towns and villages of New England, in the proportion to their subscriptions to the jubilee.

A DEATH from poisoning lately took place at Chiltern, Australia, where a lady named Lucy Carter, who was to have appeared in an entertainment at the local theatre on the following evening, took an overdose of laudanum, which produced a fatal effect. There seemed reason to believe that the drug was taken simply as a narcotic relief from low spirits and despondency, and not with a suicidal intention. The deceased lady was originally Miss Milford, niece of the late Judge Milford, of New South Wales.

THERE exists at Berlin an establishment for the education of young men devoid of means. A youth aged sixteen, named Dennhauser, the son of poor parents residing at Schonenberg, has just been admitted under singular circumstances. He was sent from school as a stupid scholar, but having poetic tastes he employed his leisure time in developing them. His works have been chosen out of those sent by 130 applicants, and a prize awarded to him. They consist of a tragedy called "*The Triumvirate*," and a comedy entitled "*Life on the Alps*," and are to be produced at one of the Berlin theatres.

MILLE SCHNEIDER met with an accident, which might have proved very serious, at St. James's Theatre last week. At the fall of the curtain in the last scene of "*Orphée aux Enfers*," her dress was ignited by the flame used in producing the effect of lightning, and in a moment was in a blaze. Great alarm and excitement prevailed, and two or three gentlemen jumped from the private boxes on the stage and from the stalls, but the actors who surrounded Mlle. Schneider quickly put out the flames. This was not done, however, until almost the whole of her dress had been destroyed. Mlle. Schneider escaped without the smallest personal injury.

A DETERMINED suicide has been committed in the Mersey by an actress who had been spending the day at Eastham with a large party of friends. Having previously separated herself from her friends and gone to the forward part of the boat, she suddenly got on one of the seats and jumped overboard. Nothing was seen of the unfortunate woman, however, and waiting for some time, and no cry being heard, the Cheshire proceeded on her journey and landed the rest of her passengers on the Liverpool stage. The woman's name was afterwards ascertained as Mary Ann Moodie, but she was better known on the stage as Miss Courteney. It is said that an unfortunate love affair was the cause of her depression, which had been noticed by her friends for some days past.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

THE subject of our town sketch, on page 1333, is the town mansion of the Prince of Wales. Marlborough House, Pall-mall, was built by Wren, in 1709-10, for the great Duke of Marlborough, upon part of the site of the pheasantry of St. James's Palace, and of the garden of Mr. Secretary Boyle, the latter taken out of St. James's-park. The ground was leased by Queen Anne to Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, who states the duke to have paid for the building between £40,000 and £50,000, "though many people have been made to believe otherwise." The house is a fine specimen of red brick-work, Wren being employed as architect, to mortify Vanbrugh. The great duke died here in 1722. The duchess loved to talk of "neighbour George," the king, at St. James's Palace; and here, Jan. 1, 1741, she received the lord mayor and sheriffs, to thank her for a present of venison. "She received us," says Sheriff Hoare, "in her usual manner, sitting up in her bed; . . . and after an hour's conversation upon indifferent matters we retired." The duchess intended to have improved the entrance to the court-yard; an archway was opened in the wall, but was blocked up; for her grace was frustrated by Sir Robert Walpole, who, to annoy her, bought the requisite houses in Pall-mall. The court-yard is dull, but the front, towards St. James's-park, has a cheerful aspect, and a garden. The vestibule is stately, and is painted with the battles of Hochstet and Blenheim, and the taking of Marshal Tallard prisoner; upon the ceiling are allegories of the Arts and Sciences. In 1817, Marlborough House was purchased by the Crown for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold; it was the prince's town-house for several years; and after the death of William IV. the residence of the Dowager-Queen Adelaide. The mansion was settled upon the Prince of Wales, on his attaining his eighteenth year.

ANOTHER CASE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—One of the cashiers in the Rochester and Chatham Gas Company's employment, named Thomas Alexander Barker, has absconded within the last few days, after defrauding the company, it is feared, to a considerable amount. The accused entered the company's employment some short time since from one of the metropolitan gas companies, with the highest testimonials, and nothing seems to have shaken the confidence reposed in him until a few days since, when, by the merest accident, some trifling discrepancies were discovered in his cash accounts. On Barker's attention being called to the circumstance, he intimated that the matter was susceptible of easy explanation, which he at once gave. The discovery, however, led to an investigation, and further discrepancies were found. The accused still maintained that the transactions were correct, and that what had been discovered were mere errors. The same day Barker left the office under the pretence of having some important business to transact, and absconded. Nothing has since been heard of him.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS IN THE REGENT'S-PARK.

AMONG the holiday sights of London, the Zoological Gardens deservedly take the highest rank; and for several years past the extremely liberal terms on which the public are admitted have attracted visitors by thousands instead of the hundreds who formerly frequented them. Simultaneously with this increased facility of access, an immense development of the collection has sustained its growing popularity, and it is now no unusual thing to find as many persons on a fine summer day paying their contribution to this self-supporting establishment, as visit the British Museum without any payment at all.

It cannot be too generally known that on every Monday throughout the year, any person respectably attired, however humble, may obtain admission to these gardens on the payment of sixpence. And it is a most gratifying fact that ever since this advantage has been offered by the society to the people, a steady increase of visitors has resulted from it. Every year that passes over our heads proves that such shows as these are splendid examples of the method of teaching introduced by Bell and Lancaster, that they furnish instruction of a nature which is never forgotten, and which refines at the same time that it delights.

We give an engraving, representing one of the most interesting features of the whole collection—the herd of elands—bred from the five animals bequeathed to the society in 1851, by the late Earl of Derby.

The complete acclimation of this celebrated species of antelope may now be fairly assumed as accomplished by the Zoological Society.

This eland is the largest antelope of the South African wilderness, where its flesh is esteemed as the greatest dainty of the chase, by the unanimous testimony of every traveller and sportsman who has penetrated to their haunts. Even in their wild state they have a great aptitude to fatten, and as an adult bull in first-rate condition will weigh about 2,000lb., they can scarcely be regarded as inferior to our short-horns in this quality. The rapidity of their growth, and the certainty with which they multiply in this climate, with moderate protection, is abundantly proved by the successful results which have been obtained in the Regent's-park.

THE CONTINENTAL TOURIST—HANOVER AND ITS SUBURBS.

THE recent surrender of the Hanoverian army to the Prussians affords us an opportunity of presenting our readers with a view of Hanover, which will be found on page 1340.

The kingdom of Hanover occupies a large part of north-western Germany. Its northern boundary is the North Sea; on the south it is bounded by the Prussian dominions; on the east by Prussia and the course of the river Elbe, which divides it from Mecklenburg and Holstein, and on the west by Holland. A small detached portion of Hanover is separated from the rest of the kingdom by the little territory of Brunswick.

Nearly the whole of Hanover is lowland. The plain to the west of the Elbe consists chiefly of extensive tracts of sand, covered with furze and juniper, or of vast moors and marsh-land. The tracts that immediately adjoin the coast are in some cases below the sea-level, and are preserved from inundation by means of dykes, as in Holland. These lands are, however, the most productive portions of the kingdom. In the detached part of Hanover, to the south-east, is the metalliferous group of the Harz Mountains; their highest summit, the Brocken, famous for its spectral appearances—a gigantic reproduction of the figures of the spectator, and of surrounding objects, upon the white veil of mist which envelops the mountain at early dawn—is, however, within the Prussian territory.

The town of Hanover (53,000 inhabitants), the capital of the kingdom, lies in the midst of a sandy plain, upon the banks of the river Leine, an affluent of the Weser. It is upon the main line of railway communication between Cologne and Berlin, and has considerable transit-trade. Though interesting from its air of antiquity, Hanover formerly wore a dull and deserted aspect. But it has greatly improved in general appearance since 1837, when (on the transfer of the crown from William IV. of England to the late king, Ernest Augustus, females being precluded from the Hanoverian succession, in virtue of the Salique law) it became a royal residence. In the public square fronting the palace is the Waterloo Memorial, a handsome pillar, 160 feet high, inscribed to the memory of the Hanoverians who fell in the great battle. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town are the royal residences of the Mont Brillant and Herrenhausen, the latter of which has a fine botanic garden; and at Krehrode, a village not far off, there is a royal manège.

FOLKESTONE HARBOUR AND RAILWAY STATION.

ETYMOLOGISTS have luxuriated in different interpretations of the name of this pretty and picturesque town—supposing it to mean "the people's rock" (*folkestang*), "the rock of the small folk" (*r-fairies*), and "a flow in the rock" (*flos stane*). It may have been known to the Romans, and Roman relics have been discovered here; was afterwards one of the manors attached to the Saxon crown; was granted by Conqueror William to his good knight William d'Avranches, who built a Norman stronghold on, or near the site of a Saxon fort; became known from its connection with the priory of St. Eanswith, and was united to the cinque port of Dover; in Queen Elizabeth's time contained but 120 houses; and was altogether a quiet little fishing-town until its harbour was formed (by Telford) in 1809, and a railway lent it life and motion in 1844.

The harbour-house was built in 1843; its tower or campanile is 100 feet in height. The harbour was much improved in the following year, and a movable railway-bridge of iron connecting the inner and outer basins, constructed.

Folkestone Castle was built, it is said, by Eadwald, King of Kent (A.D. 630), on the site of a Roman pharos or watch-tower, near the brink of the cliff, and south of the church. William d'Avranches, after the Conquest, erected a Norman fortress on the same site, which is marked by the present Bail (or bellum), and the bail pond or reservoir, fed by St. Eanswith's spring. This spring was brought over hills and rocks by that marvellous maiden to supply the oratory which she erected here on the sea-shore, "because, as it is stated in her life, it was one of the most solitary spots she could find."

THE GARDEN.

FLOWER GARDEN.

THE last lot of pom-pom chrysanthemums should be struck under hand-glasses for the window and greenhouse. Train out and disbud dahlias, strike scarlet geraniums in the full sun, to be potted singly, as soon as rooted; plant chrysanthemums in the borders, and stake them at once. Layer pinks, carnations, picotees. Sow a few annuals to give bloom at the end of the season.

We may sow all sorts of greenhouse perennials, prick out seedlings already up, and change the pots of those which require larger. Examine the pots of greenhouse plants which are standing out of doors, and turn them round to prevent the plants rooting through the holes of the pots into the ground, and hinder them from growing one-sided.

Loosen the ties of bandages attached to rose-stocks which were budded early, and which are therefore "taking" well. Finish budding all plants which it is intended to bud this season with as little delay as possible. Secure by means of sticks, or some similar appliance, all gladioli which are pushing up their flower spikes and which need such support. It will be absolutely necessary to keep them well watered during the whole of their flowering season, should the weather unfortunately continue as dry as it is now.

Where spring gardening is practised, says the *Gardener's Magazine*, this is a good time for making preparations. Pansies will strike freely in the open air now; a shady position is preferable, but they will do very well in open beds with a few branches of evergreens stuck between them to form a screen from the fiercest of the sun's rays. Cuttings inserted now, in rows six inches apart, and from three to four inches in the rows, will make strong plants for taking up in the autumn. A thin sprinkle of river-sand over the surface will help the rooting process. Cloth of gold and Imperial Purple are two fine varieties. The following spring-flowering plants will flower well if sown at once: *Alyssum saxatile* compactum, yellow; *arabis alba*, white; *aubrietia deltoidea*, light blue; *crisium perovskianum*, orange; *iberia sempervirens*, white; *myosotis sylvatica*, blue; *m. dissitiflora*, blue; *silene pendula*, pink; *s. pendula alba*, white; wallflowers, dark red and yellow; Carter's tom thumb wallflower is a splendid dwarf golden yellow variety for spring bedding. Several of the subjects named above are certainly better raised from cuttings, but it is not every gardener who may be desirous of doing a doing a bit of spring gardening that has a stock of plants to cut from. We know also that it is desirable to sow the seed in beds and then transplant into nursery quarters, but then time is so precious in the majority of gardens that it cannot possibly be spared for carrying out spring gardening in its integrity, and unless a rough-and-ready system is adopted it cannot be indulged in at all.

PLANT-HOUSES AND FRAMES.

Greenhouse.—The general stock of Pelargoniums will now be in proper order for shaking out and repotting, which operation should be performed without delay, and before the young growth is too far advanced. The roots should be carefully trimmed back, and the plants potted in as small a size as possible. Use good turfy loam, mixed with a small proportion of rotten manure, leaf-mould, and silver-sand. The fancy varieties will require a lighter compost than those belonging to the show section. After they are potted, they can be placed upon a bed of ashes out of doors, if the weather is dry and fine; but in wet weather they must have protection from heavy rains, or the soil will get too wet, now that they are denuded of their roots. The safest plan, particularly for the fancies, is to stand the plants in a cold frame, and then the lights can be drawn over them during heavy showers. A light shower now and then will do more good than otherwise.

MIGNONNETTES FOR WINTER FLOWERS.—Make three sowings for spring flowering—the first in the second week of August, the second about the end, and the third in the second week in September; those for specimen plants sow in pots of the size called 48, and those for remaining as they are in 32; the soil, half peat and half leaf-mould, well incorporated together, and passed through a very coarse sieve. The parts of the peat that remain in the sieve lay among the potsherds, to secure proper drainage. Sow the seed moderately thin, and cover it slightly with soil composed of sand and peat passed through a fine sieve. Then water the pots and put them in a frame, and keep it nearly close shut up till the seed vegetates; and then the lights are to be pulled off in fine weather, to prevent the plants being drawn up weak; but put them on in heavy rains. Thin the plants out as soon as you can take hold of them with ease; thin twice, leaving at the last four plants in the 48 size, and six in the 32. If the weather is fine, let them remain till the middle of October; if otherwise, remove them to a shelf close to the glass in the greenhouse, where they get plenty of air, and in a short time they are in flower. Those of the second sowing are well filled with roots, so that they are protruding through the bottom of the pots, shift them into a size larger; those in 48's shift into 32's, as those in the latter flower much longer and finer by being shifted into 24's. Use the same soil, but not sifted; then tie up the plants to small stakes. At the time they require shifting, the leading shoot will be in flower, which pinch off those plants. About the beginning of January they will require another shift into 24's; at this shift add a third of light rich loam to the former compost, and take in the strongest lateral shoot for a leader; at this period the laterals will be flowering, which pinch off; they will now begin to grow rapidly, and proper attention should be paid to watering. By adopting the above treatment, you may have the plants three feet high and two feet in diameter, which will keep on flowering till the middle of May.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Prepare the ground for winter spinach shortly, as the main crop must be sown early next month, and it is advisable to expose the newly-dug ground to the weather a short time previous to sowing. To have spinach early, it requires a rich soil, but, on the other hand, it will not stand the winter so well as when grown in poor soil. The best plan is to trench the ground and bury the manure a foot below the surface. The plant will then derive no immediate benefit from the manure, and have the hardiness common to plants grown in poor soil. But when spring comes the roots will strike down into the manure, and a plentiful supply of large fat leaves will follow. There is no loss if the whole of the manure is not consumed by the spinach; as the ground will be in capital heart for the

reception of crops that do not like newly-manured land. Clear all quarters as fast as the crops are gathered, and do not allow the weeds to grow afterwards, for they will fill the ground with seeds, and punish you severely for neglect. Sow early York, Battersea, Shilling's queen, and rosewort cabbage, early Horn carrot, endive, turnips, and lettuce. Earth up the early lot of celery. The last-mentioned crop should attain a considerable size before earthing up, as that operation in a large measure stops the growth.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Remove all strawberry runners not wanted for layering before they root into the soil. Taken at this stage, one man will do as much in clearing the beds as half a dozen when the runners are established in them. Besides the extra labour, required in removing them, they smother the parent plants and prevent the full development of the foliage and the thorough maturation of the crowns. Thin out the new canes of raspberry stools, so as to leave about four of the strongest, and cut the old ones down to the ground as soon as the fruit is gathered. Continue training and nailing in the young wood of walltrees, and discontinue stopping the growth after this, for there will not be time to ripen the successive shoots produced. Immature wood is of no use, either for fruit bearing or as a foundation for other wood.

LOVE LIGHTENS LABOUR.

A good wife rose from her bed one morn,
And thought with a nervous dread
Of the piles of clothes to be washed, and more
Than a dozen months to be fed.
There's the meals to get for the men in the field,
And the children to fix away
To school, and the milk to be skimmed and churned,
And all to be done this day.
It had rained in the night, and all the wood
Was wet as it could be;
There were puddings and pies to bake, besides
A loaf of cake for tea.
And the day was hot, and her aching head
Throbb'd wearily as she said:
"If maidsens but knew what goodwives know,
They would be in no haste to wed!"
"Jennie, what do you think I told Ben Brown?"
Called the farmer from the well;
And a flush crept up to his bronzed brow,
And his eyes half bashfully fell.
"It was this," he said—and, coming near,
He smiled, and stooping down,
Kissed her cheek—"Twas this, that you were the best
And the dearest wife in town!"
The farmer went back to the field, and the wife,
In a smiling and absent way,
Sang snatches of tender little songs
She'd not sung for many a day.
And the pain in her head was gone, and the clothes
Were white as the foam of the sea;
Her bread was light, and her butter was sweet,
And as golden as it could be.
"Just think," the children all called in a breath,
"Tom Wood has run off to sea!"
He wouldn't, I know, if he only had
As happy a home as we,
The night came down, and the good wife smiled
To herself, as she softly said:
"Tis so sweet to labour for those we love,
It's not strange that maids will wed!"

PERMANENT CONSEQUENCES OF PROFLIGATE WAR EXPENDITURE AND PERIODICAL INVASION PANICS.—In an interesting paper on War Taxation, recently read before the National Reform Union, at Manchester, Mr. William Stokes presented the following suggestive table, showing that the industry, trade, and manufactures of Great Britain are more shackled and burdened by needless taxation than those of any other nation:—

	NATIONAL DEBT.	AMOUNT PER HEAD.
1.	Dual Hesse	228,916
2.	Sweden	4,114,680
3.	Norway	1,884,187
4.	Chili, S. America	2,933,408
5.	Prussia (1866)	42,138,064
6.	Turkey	69,142,370
7.	Oldenburg	811,884
8.	Electoral Hesse	1,845,882
9.	Brazil	30,762,289
10.	Hanover	6,423,955
11.	Russia	274,541,770
12.	Wurtemberg	7,033,911
13.	Saxony	9,912,049
14.	Belgium	25,070,021
15.	Brunswick	1,707,707
16.	Bavaria	29,699,267
17.	Baden	9,236,728
18.	Austria	298,935,064
19.	Denmark	14,882,465
20.	Italy	211,503,298
21.	Portugal	42,930,472
22.	Spain	163,927,471
23.	Greece	14,000,000
24.	France	566,680,037
25.	Hamburg	4,221,897
26.	United States	579,880,391
27.	Holland	81,790,799
28.	Great Britain	797,031,630

THE COST OF AN AMERICAN BELLE OF THE PERIOD.—Her beautiful luxuriant blonde hair is worth—if it be a wig—from 50 to 200 dollars; if it be a switch, from 10 to 100 dollars; if it be in curls, from 10 to 50 dollars. Her pure white brow, her dark arched eyebrows, cost from 4 to 14 dollars. Her large and liquid eyes are worth 1 dollar. Her white face and neck (when enamelled) are procured at a price ranging from 15 to 35 dollars. The glowing rose and virgin lily of her cheek cost anywhere, with the various soaps and cosmetics, &c., 5 dollars. Her faultless, gleaming, ivory (if false) cost her 25 to 200 dollars. Her ruby lips are worth about 25 cents. Her round plump cheeks, if plumpers, cost 5 dollars. Her swelling bosom is got up, if pads, for 1 to 2 dollars; if respirators, for 5 to 10 dollars; if balm and developers, for 14 dollars. Her Grecian bend is worth anywhere from 0 to 10 dollars. Her plump arm (if padded) costs from 0 to 3 dollars. Her fair white arm (if bare) costs from 1 to 3 dollars. Her Italian hands and aristocratic nails are worth 2 dollars and upwards. Her corset (therefore her waist) is worth from 75 cents to 30 dollars. Her hips are rounded at a price from 1 to 6 dollars 50 cents. Her delicious limbs, when in the shape of calves, at from 8 dollars and upwards;



FRITH'S CELEBRATED "RAMSGATE SANDS," IN THREE SECTIONS: SECTION I.

THE DUDLEY POISONING CASE.

The following letter, written by the condemned woman, Fanny Oliver, to her father, who resides at Handsworth, was received on Sunday morning:—

"The Worcester Prison, July 24.

"My Dear Father and Mother and Dear Brother,—I received your letter, and am sorry to hear that my poor dear mother was worse, but I hope she is better. My dear mother, I am better; thank God for it, for God gave me grace to bear my trouble. Dear mother, though I am condemned to die, I fear it not; for God knows that I am innocent, and He will raise my soul in Heaven.

"Dear mother, do not fret for me, for I was only lent to you, and now my Heavenly Father wants me.

"Tho' dark my path and sad my lot,
Let me be still and murmur not,
Or breathe the prayer divinely taught."

"Dear mother, I hope that we shall meet in Heaven, where no trouble comes. Dear mother, they are all so kind to me, and God is with me. Oh! I love Him more and more, for I love Him more than you all in heart. May God bless you all, and pray to God to help you. Though I shall never see your dear face again, dear mother, in this world, but I hope I shall in Heaven, for I am going to die for that, dear mother, I am innocent of. Yes, dear parents, I am innocent. God knows I am, and I wish some one would take it up, and hear what I have got to say. Then they would know that I was innocent. My trial is an unjust one. My dear father and sister has written to the governor, and she will come with you, and I should like to see my dear brother, and tell him

LETTER OF THE QUEEN TO MR. PEABODY.

The *Boston (U.S.) Post* of July 12 says:—

"It would be difficult for any one to pay a more delicate or graceful compliment than that which Queen Victoria has just paid to our munificent countryman, George Peabody. Mr. Peabody, it is well understood, left England very unexpectedly, and without allowing his departure to be known beyond a narrow circle of his friends. But the fact of his embarkation and of his extremely feeble health found its way into the English journals, and soon came to the knowledge of her Majesty, who, with that goodness of heart which has always characterised her, and which Americans have never failed to appreciate and admire, gave immediate expression to her feelings in the following autograph note, which, we learn, has just been received by Mr. Peabody within a few days past, and of which we have been fortunate enough to obtain a copy:—

"Windsor Castle, June 20, 1869.

"The Queen is very sorry that Mr. Peabody's sudden departure has made it impossible for her to see him before he left England, and she is concerned to hear that he has gone in bad health. She now writes him a line to express her hope that he may return to this country quite recovered, and that she may then have the opportunity of which she has now been deprived, of seeing and offering him her personal thanks for all he has done for the people."

"The note was transmitted by Mr. Arthur Helps, the Clerk of the Privy Council, who adds that the Queen also commanded him 'to be sure and charge Mr. Peabody to report himself on his return to England.' How much there is in

posture, and both the attitude and expression are said to be exceedingly characteristic of a man whose generosity and kindness of disposition are vividly manifest in his face. The likeness is generally considered to be excellent, and though at present the colour of the bronze is somewhat too bright, the fault is one which cannot long continue to exist in the smoky atmosphere of the City. The site of the memorial has been happily chosen. It is placed in a conspicuous position in the open space or passage at the east of the Royal Exchange, which once formed part of the cemetery attached to the old church of St. Bennet-fink. There it can be seen by the immense crowd which daily passes through Threadneedle-street and Cornhill, and by all who frequent the Bank and the Exchange. The spot is surrounded by banking establishments, and is the very focus of the daily life of that prosperous community with which Mr. Peabody was so intimately associated. On the Friday, for the purpose of keeping back the crowd the recess was railed in, and admission to the inclosure was only possible to those who had received invitations from the committee, and who were sufficiently numerous to throng rather uncomfortably so narrow a space. A far larger multitude was gathered outside, and a force of police was fully employed in keeping clear the passage to the entrance, where a guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards was stationed before the arrival of the Prince of Wales.

The Prince of Wales first honoured the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress with his company at luncheon, which was served with much splendour in the grand saloon of the Mansion House. There a select company had been invited to meet his Royal Highness.



MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, THE TOWN RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—(SEE PAGE 1331.)

about his Heavenly Father. I should like to see Mr. Parry. As soon as you can, come to see me, your poor innocent child, for God knows my time is short in this world.

"My God, my Father, whilst I stay,
Far from my home, in life's rough way,
Oh, teach me from my heart to say,
Thy will be done.

"Though dark my path, and sad my lot,
Let me be still, and murmur not."

Oh! may the Lord be with you all, dear mother. I have plenty of nice food, and they are all so kind to me and the Lord. Come on Monday, if you can; my dear friends, pray for your innocent child. My dear brother, be strong, and pray to God to make you so, and a child of God, for your poor sister's sake. We may never meet again in this world, but I hope we shall in Heaven. Good bye, my dear brother, and my dear father. Good bye, dear mother—good bye. I wish I could see your dear face once. Good bye, my dear mother, for ever! From your poor innocent child,

"Come to see me." "FANNY OLIVER.

VELOCIPEDES.—We were invited by Messrs. Whight and Mann of 113, Holborn Hill, to inspect their new two-wheeled *Velocipedes*, and after making a very careful inspection of the admirable workmanship, strength, &c., &c., decidedly pronounce them to be far superior to any we have yet seen either of British or American Manufacture.

LUXURiant and BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MRS. S. ALLEN'S *WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER* never fails to quickly restore *Grey or Faded Hair* to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. Sold by Chemists and perfumers. Depot, 266, HORN HOLBORN, LONDON.

such an act of consideration and kindness on the part of Queen Victoria towards one whom all Americans are proud of to soften the asperities growing out of the public controversies between the two nations! The exquisite portrait of her Majesty, which she sent to Mr. Peabody two or three years ago, is now at the Danvers Institute, in the same apartment with the beautiful gold medal presented to him by Congress, in the name of the people of the United States. But a little note like this, coming so plainly from the Queen's heart, as well as from her hand, has a significance and a value far above any mere material gifts, however costly."

THE PEABODY MEMORIAL.

The Royal Exchange statue of Mr. George Peabody, whose munificence has rendered his name famous, was on Friday last week unveiled in the presence of the Prince of Wales, Mr. Motley, the American Minister, and a numerous assemblage of the principal citizens of London. The memorial has been erected to commemorate the princely benevolence of a citizen of the United States to the poor of the metropolis in which he so long resided. It was in the mayoralty of Sir Benjamin Phillips that the idea of paying this tribute of respect to the great philanthropist originated, and Sir Benjamin accordingly became the chairman of a committee charged with carrying out the design. A sum of £3,000 was subscribed, and the duty of producing the statue was fittingly entrusted to the eminent sculptor, Mr. Story, of Rome—the countryman and friend of the benefactor of the London poor. The statue was designed in Rome, and cast in bronze at Munich. It represents Mr. Peabody in a sitting

THE FAIREST ALWAYS THE RAREST.

THUS it is all over the earth!

That which we call the fairest,
And prize for its surpassing worth,
Is always rarest.

Iron is heaped in mountain piles,
And gluts the laggard forges;
But gold flakes gleam in dim defiles
And lonely gorges.

The snowy marble flecks the land
With heaped and rounded ledges,
But diamonds hide beneath the sand
Their starry edges.

God gives no value unto men
Unmatched by need of labour;
And cost of worth has ever been
The closest neighbour.

Were every hill a precious mine,
And golden all the mountains;
Were all the rivers fed with wine
By tireless fountains:

Life would be ravished of its zest,
And shorn of its ambition,
And sink into the dreamless rest
Of inanition.

PRINTING IN ANTIQUE TYPE.—Judd and Glass, of the Phoenix Works, St. Andrew's-hill, have, in addition to their extensive selection of Modern Types, complete Founts of Old-faced Letters, and execute orders for large and small Posting Bills, Circulars, Reports, &c., by Steam Machinery, with the utmost expedition. Estimates on application.

THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.
This evening, Saturday, July 31, will be represented, for the first time on any stage, a Drama of Modern Life, called **FORMOSA**; or, *The Railroad to Ruin*, in four acts, written by Dion Boucicault. The following performers have been selected to represent the numerous characters with which this piece abounds: Messrs. Barrett, H. Irving, David Fisher, F. Charles, Brittain Wright, John Kouse, J. Morris, J. Reynolds, J. B. Johnstone, Webber, Cullen, Mitchelson, and J. B. Howard (his first appearance in London); Mrs. Billington; Misses M. Brennan, Beatrice Shirley, E. Stuart, Dalton, Mervyn, Hall, and Katharine Rodgers. The performances to commence with the farce of **BELLES OF THE KITCHEN**, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with the farce of **BORROWED PLUMES**.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. John Mitchell.
This Evening, Saturday, July 31, positively the last night of the season, **LA GRANDE DUCHESSE**.

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Barry Sullivan.
Every Evening, at 7.30, **THE SMOKED MISER**. At 8, Sheridan's inimitable comedy of **THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL**. Supported by the following celebrated artistes, viz.: Barry Sullivan, Messrs. J. C. Cowper, George Honey, W. H. Stephens, Charles Coghlan, Lin Rayne, A. Bernard, D. Evans, E. Dyas, and W. Arthur; Messrs. Hermann Vezin, Louise Thorne, Amy Fawcett, Jane Rignold, and Mrs. Charles Horsman.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.
Every Evening, at 7, Operetta, **THE TWO HARLEQUINS**. Miss Loseby, Mr. Terrott; Chorus. At 7.45, new Drama, in three acts, by W. S. Gilbert, called **AN OLD SCORE**: Messrs. Henry Neville, S. Emery, John Clayton, J. Eldred, Maclean, and Robins; Messrs. Henrade, R. Rance, and Mrs. Leigh. At 10, **COLUMBUS**, Musical Extravaganza: Mdlle. Roseri.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Swanborough.
Every Evening at 7.30, **AMONG THE BREAKERS**: Mr. Clarke. After which, **THE TODDLES**. Followed by **JOAN OF ARC**: Messrs. Thorne, James, Fenton; Messrs. Bufton, Maitland, Sheridan, Goodall. To conclude with **THE CHOPS OF THE CHANNEL**: Mr. D. James.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.
Every Evening, at 7.30, **QUITE AT HOME**: Messrs. Day, Kenward, Cobbett; Messrs. Rouse and Bourke. After which at 8, **CHECKMATE**: Messrs. Dewar and Danvers; Messrs. Saunders and M. Oliver. Followed by, at 9.15, **BILLY TAYLOR**: Messrs. Dewar and Danvers; Messrs. Saunders, Bromley, Bishop, and M. Oliver. To conclude with **IN FOR A HOLIDAY**.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.
Every Evening, at 8, **SCHOOL**. Messrs. Hare, Montague, Addison, &c.; Messrs. Charlotte Addison, Buckingham White and Marie Wilton. Also **A WINNING HAZARD**, and **A LAME EXCUSE**: Messrs. Blakeley, Montgomery, Collette, and Terries; Messrs. A. and B. Wilton.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long Acre.

Manager, Mr. E. J. Young.
This Evening at 7.30, **MY WIFE'S DENTIST**. Followed by, at 8.30, **THE TURN OF THE TIDE**: Messrs. Hermann Vezin, Meillon, Keef Webb, Rignold, J. Howard, Frank Matthews, and John Ryder; Messrs. Sophia Young, H. Rodson, K. Gordon, K. Harleur, and Mrs. F. Matthews.

CHARING-CROSS.

Every Evening at 7.30, **COMING OF AGE**: Miss Cicely Nott. After which, **EDENDALE**: Messrs. J. G. Shore, Flockton, R. Barker, Temple; Messdames Hughes, Ernstone, Irwin, Garthwaite. To conclude with **THE PSETTY DRUIDESS**: Messdames Hughes, Cicely Nott, Irwin, and R. Barker.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglass.
Every Evening, at 7, **THE FLOWERS OF THE FORREST**: Messrs. A. Rayner, Doyne, Hamilton, Butler, Tyars, Poland; Messrs. Marie Leslie, Brewer, Turner, and Herbert. To conclude with **THE OSTLER'S VISION**: Messrs. A. Rayner, Vivian, &c.

Roses! Roses!! Roses!

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ROSEHURST GARDENS, GRAVESEND.
The place to spend a happy day. The finest Gardens in Europe. Acknowledged by Princes, Princesses, the Nobility, the Press, and all Foreigners. Thirty Acres of Land, Twelve Miles of Walks, Two Theatres. One Thousand Amusements. Gala Days, Wednesdays and Fridays. Mr. J. Seaton, Master of Ceremonies, Cheap Fares from Charing Cross, Cannon-street, and London-bridge, North Kent Line, Tilbury Railway, Fenchurch-street. Saloon and other boats.—Mr. J. Seaton's Annual Benefit, Wednesday, August 25th.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Christy's Minstrels. Eight.
POLYTECHNIC.—Miscellaneous Entertainment, &c. Open from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten.
MADAME TUSSEAU'S EXHIBITION.—Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.
ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Open daily.
ROSEHURST GARDENS.—Miscellaneous Amusements.

THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

1.—FRAM.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds. Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Arqueology Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum,

South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

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The Illustrated Weekly News
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR ST. HELEN'S.

It has been our painful duty to record from time to time colliery accidents that must have evoked the deepest sympathies of our readers for the poor sufferers, and made them long for the time when science should be able to remedy many of the causes. Now, however, another terrible catastrophe is reported, with a loss of at least 56 lives, and after all that has been done, especially at this fatal pit, the public must be inexpressibly shocked by such an occurrence. To omit minor accidents, in April last was reported the deaths of 33 men by an explosion. In May, out of ten men at work in a coal mine in South Wales seven were killed, and it was mere chance that the number at work was not 300 or 400, with the deaths in proportion. June brought an explosion in the Ferndale Colliery at a cost of 53 lives, and in July we have this fatal explosion at Haydock. Coals have become the first necessity of life, and it would seem as if colliers were our advanced guard in the war with nature and were perpetually under fire. The parallel may be extended, for the fatality of these explosions, it should be remembered, represents only the lives lost in action; the number sacrificed to minor accidents may, perhaps, like the loss of life due to sickness in war, be still larger.

Strange to say, in this very colliery at Haydock 26 lives were sacrificed last December to an explosion which seems in every respect similar to the present. The two were in the same pit and in the same seam of coal, and in the last report of the Inspectors of Mines we have a plan of the colliery, and a discussion of the former accident. From this there seems every reason to believe that the disaster was then due to causes which were completely within control—in fact, to the carelessness of men who paid for their neglect with their lives. The general nature of these catastrophes is sufficiently well known. The gas with which all coal is more or less pervaded escapes as the workings progress, and, unless dispersed by ventilation, gradually accumulates. When a certain amount of it has collected, a slight accident, or one of those blastings which are common incidents of mining, will be sufficient to explode it. It is evident that in order to avoid this danger every part of a mine ought to be constantly watched, in order to be sure that the ventilation is perfect. Now, the Inspector states, with regard to the accident of last December, that a place in which for some time no one had been working "had not been examined daily by the fireman, as required by the rules of the colliery, and that the gas was not known of by him." Again, "it did not appear that the underlooker of this mine had inspected the place in which the gas was fired for some time previously, relying on the fireman seeing that it was safe."

There are two distinct elements of danger which ought to be kept in view and to be separately considered in any discussion of these disasters. There is the danger which arises from carelessness, and there is that which must be ascribed to the imperfect development of the science of mining. It is, no doubt, a temptation to those who may be rendered responsible for these disasters to assume that the blame lies at the door of some of the unfortunate men from whom no further penalty can be exacted. Nevertheless, it is impossible to peruse these reports without being painfully impressed, and equally astonished, by the evidence afforded of the constant neglect of known precautions, and of the incompetence of the agency frequently employed. One fact will be more than sufficient.

Everything, of course, depends on the "firemen," whose office it is to inspect the mine, to maintain the ventilation, and to supervise the men. Now, in the district in which the present explosion has occurred, we are informed that, since the best colliers can now obtain higher wages than formerly, they prefer "getting coal" to being employed as firemen, the duties of the latter post requiring them to leave home at an earlier hour in the morning. The consequence is that there is a scarcity of responsible firemen, strangers are employed who are unacquainted with the mines of the district, and the firemen have no sufficient authority over the men. If the best and most experienced colliers are not employed in the most responsible posts, it is evident that the management of a mine must be liable to complete disorganization. This is an evil, however, which could be at once remedied by the owners of mines, and for which they are clearly accountable. They have only to offer sufficient wages, and they could not fail to secure the services of the best men.

Nevertheless, it is the business of science to reduce the dangers of such necessary occupations as mining, and it seems to us that the ignorance, revealed at every inquest, of the conditions or means of security amounts almost to a scandal, if not upon science, upon scientific men. Let but a tenth part of that energy and research be employed on the art of mining which has been devoted to the arts of railway travelling and of navigation, and we may be confident mines could be managed with, at least, as much safety as powder magazines. Let us state in conclusion that no fewer than 1,011 lives were lost by colliery accidents last year. Such a return is as discreditable to those who are responsible for it as it is distressing to the public for whose daily needs all this death and desolation is endured.

THE EPPING FOREST SPOILATION.

THE question lately asked by Mr. Samuda, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer relative to the Crown rights in Epping Forest will serve to recall the attention of the House of Commons to a subject which in recent years has been repeatedly before the Legislature, and which we trust with the *Times* will be no longer neglected.

Epping Forest may be described as a vast common, or rather a number of commons, each with its Lord of the Manor, its Copyholders, and Commoners, each also, perhaps, with some special customs of its own, yet all subject to the general laws of common. There is, however, this peculiarity—these commons are the remains of a Royal Forest. Over the whole extent the Crown is entitled to exercise forestal rights, once defined by forest laws and enforced by forest courts. In virtue of these rights, the sovereign possessed, so antiquarians tell us, an unlimited right to hunt wolves, wild boars, deer, and all the beasts of the forest, and the right to "browse and vert" for the deer. But, whatever these rights are, in respect of them the Crown stands over the head of all other persons interested in the land, whether Lords of the Manor or Commoners—over Lords of the Manor, for to them the original grants of their lands were made subject to these forestal rights; and over the Commoners also, as is shown by the fact that every year until quite recently they were obliged during the fence month to withdraw their cattle, lest they should disturb the royal deer.

But now times have changed. The Forest Courts are closed. The Sovereign comes to hunt no more. Wolves, we know, disappeared with King Edward, if not before; boars, too, are extinct. London has changed too; its thousands have become hundreds of thousands; it has grown more crowded, more laborious; and every year it approaches nearer to Epping, spreading eastward through Bow, Stratford, Ilford, and Tottenham. As a natural consequence the Forest is now more than ever the holiday resort of the working population, offering room for all to stroll without let or hindrance, to breathe the fresh air, and enjoy all the charms of such wild open land as remains. For Lords of the Manor also and Commoners things have likewise altered, especially during the last and present century. The Commoners' right of pasturage became comparatively worthless with an improved breed of cattle, while the waste land of the Lord of the Manor, on the contrary, acquired every year a fresh value for agricultural or building purposes. Encroachments became highly profitable, and therefore numerous. The fate of the Forest was in the hands of the Crown; the Lords of the Manor had nothing to fear from any other quarter. The Commoners were weak, and as for the public, they had no title in a court of law; but both were safe so long as the Crown did but take care of its own. But what did the Wardens and the Verderers and all the Royal officers of the Forest? Instead of preventing encroachment, they permitted it. Thus 2,000 good acres were filched away. Still as late as 1851 7,000 yet remained. But now another phase began. In that year the Offices of Works and Woods were divided, to the former being assigned the Royal parks, to the latter all the rest of the Crown lands, including forestal rights. It occurred to the Commissioner of Woods that, as the department was a revenue department, and as Crown forestal rights were worthless for the purpose of revenue it was not only wrong to spend money in defending them against encroachers, but that the best course was to sell them outright to Lords of the Manor for what they would fetch—about £5 per acre, or rather less. In this way the Commissioner disposed of rights over 4,000 acres, and having done so took credit for being a public benefactor, who, by the skilful administration of Crown property, had added to the Exchequer a net sum of £18,500. Happily, the House of Commons was of a different opinion, and saw in these transactions a perpetual loss to the public

of 4,000 acres of land. It straightway petitioned Her Majesty to allow no more sales, and appointed a Select Committee, which recommended that immediate steps should be taken by the Crown to abate encroachments. This was followed up in 1865 by the "Open Spaces" Committee, which, so far as it is dealt with Epping, insisted that the "forestal rights should be vigilantly maintained, without regard to the question of cost, for the purpose of preventing all further enclosure, and to preserve the Forest in its present extent and wild unenclosed condition." Their report led in the year following, 1866, to the passing of the Government measure known by the name of the Metropolitan Commons Act, which, leaving common law rights untouched, prohibited statutory enclosure by the Commissioners within the metropolitan area, including the whole, or nearly the whole, of Epping Forest, and made provision for schemes for the management of commons.

That the 3,000 acres which yet remain ought and must be saved no one can doubt. The only question is how the work is to be done. There can, we presume, be no idea of buying up rights of the Lords of the Manor, any more than of selling the forestal rights of the Crown. To purchase from Lords of the Manor would be simple waste of public money, seeing that their rights are practically worthless so long as the paramount rights of the Crown are exercised. The first step obviously is to put an end to existing encroachments, which are maturing every day they are left unchecked. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will not, we hope, grudge an advance from the Treasury chest to prosecute encroachers. There could be no more beneficent exercise of these Crown rights, and the expense, compared with the object, would be trifling. The Crown must succeed in any suit, for its rights are unimpeachable, and if an example were made of one or two of the principal offenders, minor culprits might be expected to give no more trouble for some time to come. The Crown would then be in a position to deal with those owning legitimate interests in the Forest. The simplest plan, we think, would be to take advantage of the powers of the Metropolitan Commons Act, and devise a scheme for the management of the Forest, as has been recently done for Hayes-common, and was clearly contemplated by Parliament for Epping. The expense of proper management need not be great. The Forest has only to be kept as forest; to convert it into an ornamental park would be to spoil it. But if money were required to protect the trees from injury or the surface from defacement by gravel-diggers, or to drain certain portions of the Forest that are now unwholesomely damp, money should be forthcoming.

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the Lords on Thursday last week there was a very full attendance of peers and of strangers, attracted by the interest evinced in the critical condition of the Irish Church Bill.

Earl GRANVILLE informed the House that, having consulted his colleagues with regard to the course to be pursued after the decision of their lordships on Tuesday, he found that, although they viewed that decision as one of a grave character, they were unwilling to prevent the further consideration of the other amendments, and were anxious that the discussion of them should be conducted in a spirit of peace and conciliation. He then moved that their lordships should not insist upon their amendment altering the date for the operation of the bill from January 1, 1871; to May 1, 1871, and that the words as they originally stood in the bill should be restored, at the same time intimating that if the feeling were against the adoption of that course he would not press his motion to a division.

After some discussion, in the course of which a protest against the compromise was made by the Earl of Bandon and the Bishop of Tuam, on behalf of the Protestants of Ireland, the motion that their lordships should not insist upon their amendment as to the date was put and agreed to. The other amendments were also disposed of in accordance with the terms of compromise described by Lord Cairns.

On the motion for assenting to the Commons, reasons for rejecting the Lords' amendments to the 27th clause, which relates to ecclesiastical residences, a division was called by the Archbishop of DUBLIN, which resulted in the motion being carried by 47 to 17.

Earl GRANVILLE next proposed to insert in the 68th clause a provision to the effect that Parliament might hereafter have power to apply the surplus to the relief of unavoidable calamity and suffering, yet so as not to cancel or impair the obligation now attaching to property under the acts for the relief of the poor.

To this proposal Earl GREY objected that it was unnecessary, and could not bind future Parliaments; but the amendment was agreed to amid loud Ministerial cheers, and a committee was appointed to draw up reasons for dissenting from some of the Commons' amendments.

On Friday the Duke of ARKLYL laid on the table the correspondence with the Indian Government relating to the construction of railways, and at the same time made a statement of the financial affairs of our Hindostanese possessions.

The Assessed Rates Bill and the Endowed Hospitals (Scotland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

On Monday the Royal assent was given by commission to the Irish Church Bill and several other measures. The commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of St. Albans, and Lord De Tabley, and the only other peer present was Viscount Eversley.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE called attention to the inefficiency of the police and magisterial arrangements for the prevention of crime, or detection of criminals, in Ireland.

The Tenants' Purchase by Instalments (Ireland) Bill and the Tenants' (Ireland) Bill were withdrawn; the County Courts Admiralty Jurisdiction Act (1868) Amendment Bill, the Contagious Diseases (Cattle) Bill, the Shipping Dues Exemption Act (1867) Amendment Bill, the Cinque Ports Act

Amendment Bill, and the Pharmacy Act (1868) Amendment Bill were severally read a second time; the reports of the amendments in committee to the Bankruptcy Imprisonment for Debt Bill and the Prevention of Gaming (Scotland) Bills were brought up and agreed to; and the Debts of Deceased Persons, Poor-law Amendment (Ireland), and High Constables' Office Abolition Bills were read a third time and passed.

The state of affairs in New Zealand was then brought under the notice of the House by the Earl of CAERARFON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the Commons on Wednesday last week, several petitions were presented praying the House not to accept the Lords' amendments to the Irish Church Bill.

The Adulteration of Food or Drink Act (1860) Amendment Bill was withdrawn.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Married Woman's Property Bill was resumed by Mr. RAIKES, who moved that the bill be adjourned for three months. He contended that the principle of the measure was faulty, and that it would revolutionise the relationship between husband and wife, and place the woman in a position of inferiority, at least of equality to the man.

On a division the third reading was carried by 131 to 32, and the bill was read a third time and passed amid cheers from the majority.

On the Thursday, on the motion of the Home Secretary, the order for going into committee on the Petroleum Bill was read and discharged, the right hon. gentleman stating that in view of the opposition likely to be offered to the measure he could not hope to pass it this session.

Lord Ebury next availed himself of the motion for going into committee of supply to call attention to the lamentable state of affairs in New Zealand, which, he said, presented a picture of settlements devastated, fanatics massacring the defenceless colonists in their homesteads, and perpetrating horrors unsurpassed in atrocity in any servile war or Indian mutiny.

On Friday Mr. GLADSTONE, in moving that the Lords' "amendments and reasons" in reference to the Irish Church Bill be considered, observed that, in asking the House to agree to the amendments of the Lords without exception or reservation, he did so with a heavy sense of responsibility, but still with profound satisfaction. The right hon. gentleman, having briefly reviewed the six amendments upon which issue had been raised between the two Houses, said that so far as the surplus was concerned the arrangement arrived at was perfectly satisfactory, although at the same time he considered that if the Government had brought in the Bill without any definite application of the surplus they would have met with difficulties still more arduous than those which they had overcome.

Subsequently the question that the House do not insist upon disagreeing with the Lords' amendments was formally put and carried amid loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.

On Monday the Speaker announced that the Royal assent had been given by commission to several bills, including that for the abolition of the Irish Church. The communication was received with cheers from the Ministerial benches.

In reply to a question from Lord Elcho,

Mr. Secretary BAUCS said it would not be possible to pass the bill for the regulation of mines this session, and that the Government could not undertake the inspection of all the mines in the United Kingdom, as such a responsibility would entail the appointment of 500 additional inspectors.

On the motion for going into committee on the Telegraphs Bill, Mr. W. Fowler commented upon the terms of the agreements with the companies and to the sums proposed to be paid in pursuance thereof. He argued that the House in passing the bill was throwing away two millions of money, that sufficient consideration had not been given to the matter, and he protested against the measure being hereafter appealed to as a precedent.

On Tuesday, the Metropolitan Poor Act (1867) Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed. The Lords' amendments to the Municipal Franchise Bill were also considered and agreed to, and the sitting was adjourned at seven o'clock.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

A CORRESPONDENT gives the names, capacity, and racing weight of the Harvard crew, who have just arrived in England to race our Oxford ones, and take the shine out of them if they can. He says—"A. P. Loring, captain of the crew, pulls the bow oar. He pulled stroke in the University crew of last year, when they made the three miles in 17 min. 48 sec. He is in the graduating class, and his weight is 153 lbs. W. H. Simmons, the 'stroke,' is the heaviest of the crew, is possessed of immense strength, pulls the strongest oar of which Harvard could ever boast, and weighs 172 lbs. S. W. Rice pulls second oar. He has great length of reach and power of endurance. His racing weight is 161 lbs. George Bass pulls third oar, and is noted for endurance, for it is said of him that he is capable of pulling fifty miles as easily as one. His racing weight is 165 lbs. Arthur Burnham, of the class of 1870, has been selected as coxswain, not only for his weight, 106 lbs., but also on account of his cool, steady nerve and thorough experience." Previous to leaving New York the Harvard crew went to Greenpoint to try the new boat built for them by Mr. Elliott, of that place. "On stripping," says the *New York Sun*, "their appearance as they bent to the oars elicited many encomiums, and the general verdict was that if they did not win it would take a good crew to beat them." The costume of the crew consisted simply of linen drawers and blue mixed socks. The crew were thus bared to the waists, and afforded the spectators an excellent opportunity to scan and criticise their condition, which, as far as the development of muscle was concerned, seemed perfect, for their bodies were as brown as hazel nuts, and the great muscles stood out upon their shoulders, breasts, and backs like so many knots and lumps, altogether furnishing a sight to delight the eyes of a gymnast. The boat at length was pushed off, and was rowed up the stream; but the crew had barely settled to their work when the rain began to descend in torrents, so that the test proved anything but satisfactory. Notwithstanding this disappointment, however, there were those among the spectators who had seen sufficient to criticise as follows:—"The stroke was pronounced 'long, powerful, and rapid,' and an Englishman, who was present, was heard to remark, 'The

Oxford crew pull a very, very strong oar, but if they succeed in defeating these boys they will have to pull stronger than they ever did before.' The boat built for them is of Spanish cedar, 49 feet long, 18 inches wide, 6½ inches at end, and 12 inches in the cockpit. The Harvard crew describe the boat as one of the best ever built by Elliott. In addition to this boat the crew brought with them a practice boat which will be used by them in this country previous to the great contest with the Oxford crack four. The Harvard men will at once go into training, and avoid as much as possible, if not entirely, any convivial meetings. The betting on leaving New York was decidedly in favour of the American crew.

INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING MATCH AND FESTIVALS IN BELGIUM.

It appears that another great international shooting match is on foot in Belgium, and, judging from the programme which has been forwarded to us, Belgian hospitality is bent on displaying itself again in return for the reception met with here by the civic guard of that country in 1867. The *fêtes* and shooting are to take place at Liège from the 15th to the 20th September next, and riflemen and rifle shooters of all nations are cordially invited. The programme further announces that combined with the shooting there will be communal *fêtes*, organised under the patronage of the city of Liège, with the concurrence of the town of Spa, and the civic guards of Liège, Verviers, and Huy. A veritable *fête* of fraternisation is wished for, and "our excellent English friends will be the heroes." The city of Liège, on the part of the whole of Belgium, wishes to offer to the English marksmen a hospitality, if not as grand as that shown in England, at least as friendly. It is hoped that the invitation will be accepted, and that the riflemen will come in great numbers to the shooting matches and festivals organised in their honour. M. J. d'Andimont, burgomaster of Liège, and president of the committee organising the arrangements, has addressed letters of invitation to the Lord Mayor and to Lord Elcho, "chef de riflemen," at London. The programme is thus arranged:—An international shooting match, at short distances, at Liège; an official reception by the authorities; a review of the civic guard and foreign marksmen, most probably in presence of the King; a musical festival offered to foreign societies; a grand banquet, to the foreign marksmen at the provincial palace at Liège; popular rejoicings, balls, festivals at night; an excursion to Spa, the picturesque watering-place, where will take place a shooting match at long distances, as well as festivals given by the town; return to Liège, and departure for Brussels, where the annual national *fêtes* will take place. In prizes to the shooters the sum of 20,000 fr. will be offered; the fares on the railways will be considerably reduced. The excursion to Spa will be made by special trains placed at the disposal of the foreign marksmen by the Government, and it is also hoped by the committee that the English visitors will be conveyed from Dover to Ostend by the steamers of the Belgian Government. All the *fêtes* given at Liège will be by means of a subscription amongst the civic guard and the inhabitants.

THE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The Harvard crew were out on Tuesday for the first time on the London water as a complete crew, and various were the opinions expressed as to their capabilities. Their boat being made ready, the American oarsmen embarked shortly after noon from the London Club Boat-house, and paddled up to the Crab Tree, between Putney and Hammersmith Bridges, at low water, and then turning round rowed back to Putney. They were again out in the evening between five and six o'clock, and rowed up to Mortlake against the ebb tide, where they turned and rowed back to their boathouse, accompanied on both occasions by Henry Kelley, the waterman, who was sculling. Their boat when seen afloat is very different in appearance from the best English racing craft. She sits high in the water forward and aft—that is to say, at both ends—being comparatively low in the middle. The oarsmen appeared to be placed a long way apart, with a greater distance intervening between Nos. 2 and 3 than is usual in this country. Indeed, instead of all four men sitting equidistant, they sit, as it were, two and two. The coxswain, too, is placed at an unusual distance away from the stroke oar, and consequently the crew do not present that compact appearance that one is accustomed to see in an English four. Their boat can scarcely be said to carry them well, as she trims by the head, running her bows very deep at the end of each stroke, and riding unnecessarily high at the stern. The firm of J. and S. Salter have been commissioned to build the Americans a racing four as quickly as possible, and they will row in whichever boat they think fastest. As regards the oarsmanship of the men but little can be said, because, in the first place, they are upon strange water; secondly, they have had no practice for about three weeks; and, finally, they are as yet unaccustomed to their boat, in which we understand they have only rowed once or twice before. Their pulling is slightly different from the English style, as it is somewhat shorter, with much less body swing, and is also very deep, whereas it is considered a *sine qua non* in this country to dip the oar very lightly. Again, all the men do not row equally well, although they are very nicely together.

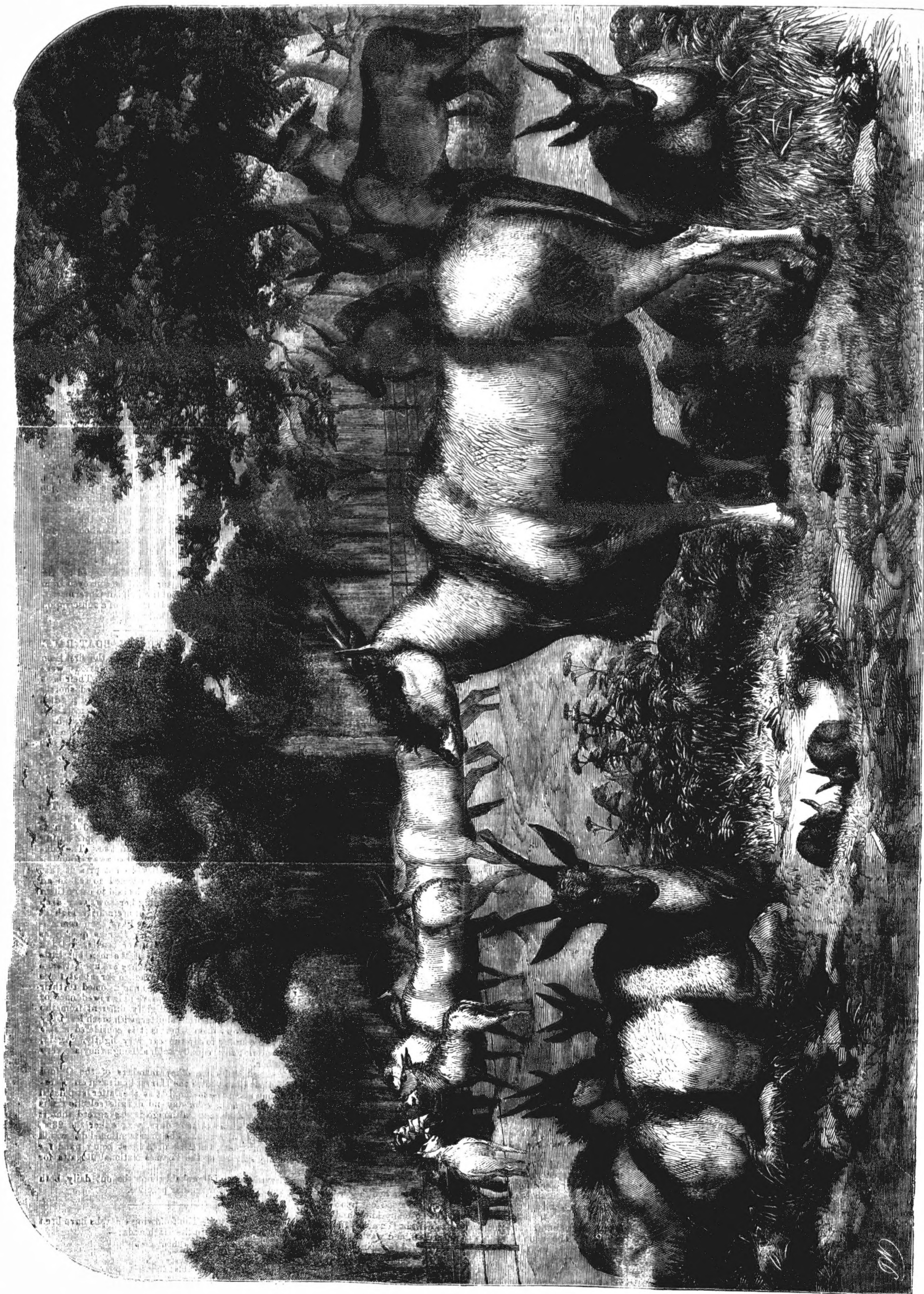
The President and some other members of the Oxford University Boat Club visited the Harvard oarsmen on Tuesday to arrange about the match, but as the latter stipulated for smooth water and a calm day no definite selection was made for the day of the race, although it was agreed that it should be rowed on one of four days, viz., either the 23rd, 24th, 25th, or 26th of August. The first mentioned day would be highly inconvenient, the 23rd of August being fixed for the second day's racing of the Thames National Regatta for watermen.

The Harvard crew will probably now be out daily, both morning and evening, for regular practice.

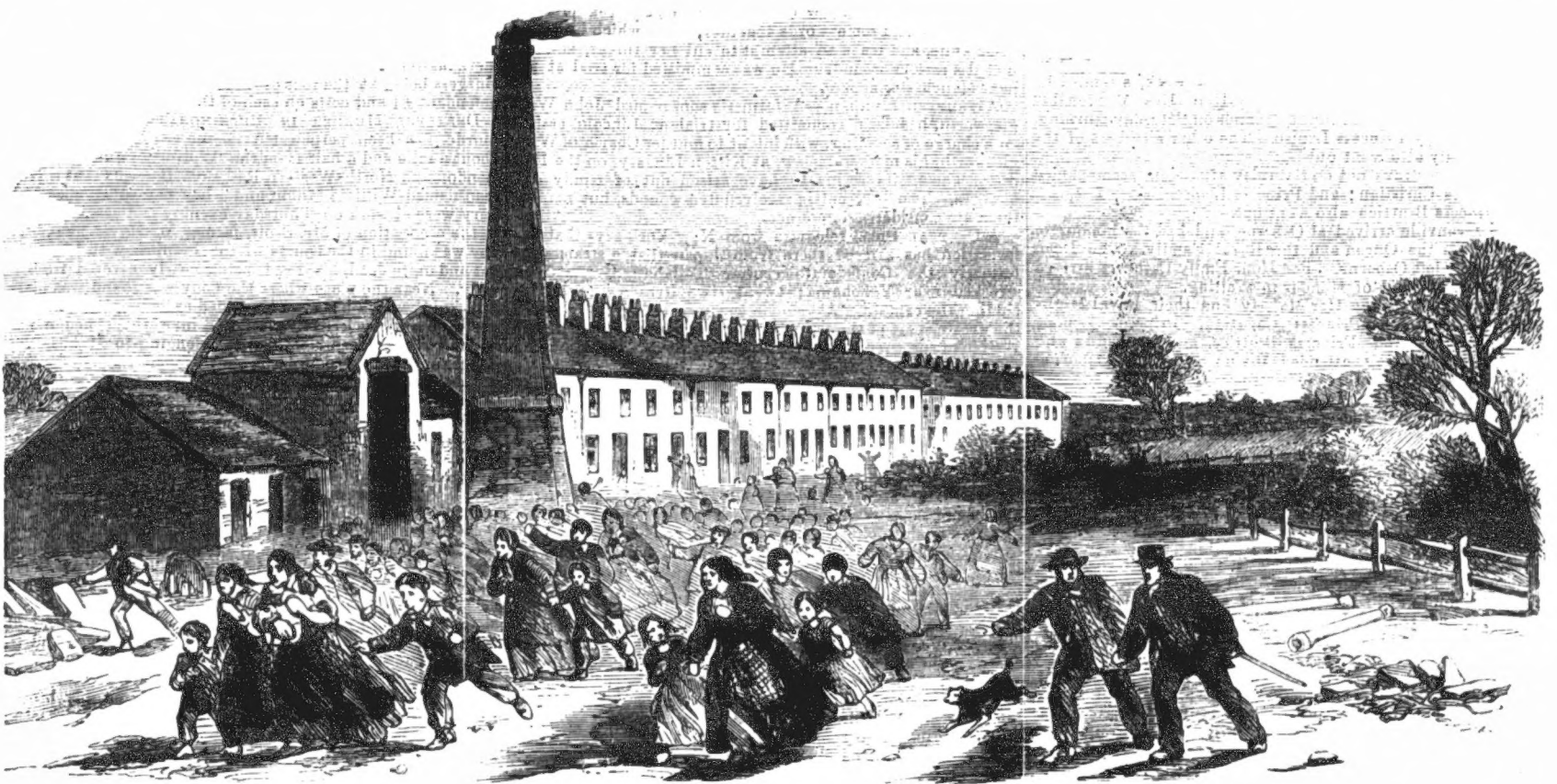
MORE SCOTCH POETRY.—The following epitaphs have been gleaned from a graveyard in the Highlands:—

In hope to sing without a sob
The children ever rest;
I gaily bid the dusty glob
And vain do lights adieu.

John J. and M. Davidson his wife,
Lived fifty years a conjugal life;
On one night they both died, and the next day were
By relations and neighbours revered.



A SUMMER SKETCH IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS: THE FLANDS. - (SEE PAGE 1331)



THE DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT HAYDOCK: MINERS' FAMILIES HURRYING TO THE PIT'S MOUTH—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

How it Ended.

A YANKEE LOVE STORY.

CHAPTER II.

TOWARD the evening of the next day old Mr. Eliphalet Tully, a leather-faced farmer, with a curiously intricate network of fine wrinkles round his keen eyes and shrewd mouth, looked casually in to see how his successors were thriving.

"Afternoon t'ye," was his greeting. "Wa'al, how ye getting 'long?"

"We're not getting along at all, Mr. Tully," said Miss Martin, in an injured tone of voice. "You have imposed upon us."

"I declare to gracious, I don't know what ye mean," said the farmer, with a countenance of unfeigned astonishment.

"Didn't you tell me that your cows were kind?"

"So they be," said old Eliphalet—"the kindest creatures alive."

"Then why does the old brindled one run at me with her head down every time I come near her calf? and why does the spotted one kick the pail over before it is half full, besides making me chase all round the barn-yard after her?"

"Guess you ain't used to milkin'," said Mr. Tully shrewdly.

"Not used to it!" echoed Bell! "and supposing that I am not, what difference can it possibly make? Am I to have a diploma and show it to the cow before I dare take the privilege of milking?"

"Cows is dreadful sagacious creatures," said the farmer, with a laughing twinkle in his eyes. "Some on 'em can't never abide women-folks round; and now I come to think on't, Miss Tully never used to milk, 'cause I was al'ys handy to do it. I tell you what, Miss Martin, I guess you'll have to keep a man!"

"Never," said Miss Martin, resolutely. "And then the turkeys—they gobble and swell out and run after us in a way that is positively quite frightful."

"Do you wear them ar shawls when you go out to feed 'em?" said the farmer, nodding at two bright scarlet outer-wrappings that hung on the pegs behind the keeping-room door.

"Why yes, I believe we did."

"That accounts for it then. A turkey and a bull—the colour o' red sets 'em wild. I thought every body knowed that."

"And am I to select my wardrobe with reference to the turkeys in my poultry yard?" indignantly demanded Bell.

"Turkeys knows a dreadful sight, although they're generally calculated to be a stupid bird," said Mr. Tully, sagely.

"And the hens! dear me!" went on Miss Bell. "I have such trouble about their setting."

"Give 'em a good ducking under the pump," recommended the farmer. "That's a sure cure for them as wants to set."

"But they don't want to set," interrupted Bell; "that is the trouble. Old Speckle has broken all her eggs trying to get out."

"If they don't want to, they won't," said the farmer, "and it's no use talking."

"I'll see whether they will or not," said Bell, compressing her lips tightly.

The farmer looked somewhat awed at her imperious voice and gesture, and glanced uneasily out of the window for a change of subject.

"What ye been doin' out in the door-yard?" he asked, in some surprise.

"I wanted to plant some candy-tuft and mignonnette seeds," said Katie, meekly; "so I dug up all those little onions with the sprouting tops."

"Onions!" cried Mr. Tully. "Why, them was Jerushy's double-tulips and hyacinths!"

Katie looked at Bell in consternation. "You told me they were onions, Bell, and you've got a handful of them boiling in the pot with macaroni and sliced carrots; now," she said, reproachfully. But Bell pretended not to hear.

"What do you think of the strawberry-bed, Mr. Tully?" she said complacently.

"You haven't been disturbin' the roots diggin' round 'em at this time o' year?" he said.

"Yes, I have," said Miss Bell. "I didn't like to see them straggling about so slovenly; so I dug every root up, and planted it neatly over again."

"Land o' Goshen!" said Farmer Tully, "I b'lieve ye're crazy. And what's them pots in the window? Posy seeds?"

"Why," said Miss Bell, with conscious pride, "It was too wet for me to work in the fields this morning, so I've started my sweet-corn in crocks so as to be ahead of the season."

Mr. Tully turned of a deep apoplectic purple in consequence of trying to convert a burst of laughter into a fit of coughing.

"But how be ye goin' to get your potato crop into the ground?" he demanded; "women can't plough."

"I don't know why they can't," said Miss Bell, argumentatively.

"Because they're women," said the conservative farmer. "Ain't that reason enough?"

"Not by any means," said Miss Bell. "I am going to follow the example of the German women, who work out in the open fields just like men. Germany is a great country!"

"I should think it must be," said Mr. Tully, dubiously. And he took his leave, after some very kindly-meant advice, which Miss Bell resolved mentally not to take.

So the days went by the "Elm Brook"—by which euphonious title Miss Martin had decided to call her farm—until one evening, returning late from a survey of her premises, she came on Katie Appleton leaning over the stile talking to somebody in the twilight.

"Katie," she cried warningly, as the conscience-stricken little damsel fluttered toward her with both hands full of the lovely pink blossoms of the wild azalea, "was that a man you were talking to?"

"It—it was only the rector, Bell," faltered Katie, "to know why we weren't at church all last month."

Miss Bell was not exactly satisfied with her cousin's explanation; but she said nothing. Verbal silence, however, does not restrict the freedom of thought, and within herself Bell Martin was by no means at ease.

"The rector," she repeated, "A rector is only a man, after all—and I should think Katie had had enough of the false hearts and hollow professions of men! But there it is, some people never will learn by experience."

And between the obstinacy of her Mercer potatoes, which absolutely declined to come up, and the ill-advised thoughtlessness of Katie in persisting in any intercourse with the forbidden ranks, Miss Bell was really quite miserable that night.

She had cause to be more miserable yet in a day or two—for in a hand-to-hand encounter with a refractory pig, who had the good taste to prefer the vegetable garden to the precincts of his own pen, she sprained her ankle.

"What are we to do now?" she groaned when, by dint of much fortitude and resolution, she had hobbled to the old chin'-covered lounge.

"Don't you think," hazarded Katie, "that we had better send for the rector?"

"The rector, indeed!" cried Bell, irascibly. "I think the doctor would be a great deal more to the purpose!"

The doctor came, and so did Mr. Milburn, the rector, with his brother, a handsome, square-shouldered man of forty.

"I thought," said Mr. Hugh Milburn, apologetically, "that you might like some one to have an eye to things

around the place until you get better. June is a bad month for working farmers to fall sick."

"I'm sure I'm much obliged to you," said Bell, despondingly. "If Katie had the spirit of a gray kitten she could attend to matters and things herself; but she screams if the cow shakes her horns, and is actually afraid of the China geese."

The rector looked admiringly at Katie, whose blushes at these enumerations of her faults were certainly rather becoming, and Mr. Milburn assured Bell that he would look after the interests of her agricultural demesnes.

"I like that man," said the unwilling invalid when Hugh Milburn had gone out to look after the cattle, and his brother had also departed. "There's no nonsense about him."

"Who, the rector?" innocently questioned Katie.

"No!" tartly responded her cousin, "I mean his brother Mr. Hugh Milburn!"

The early summer dawned bright and soft over Elm Brook. Old Speckle having maintained a troubled existence under the board for some weeks, suddenly decided to "sit" in good earnest, and divers other biddies followed her example. Mercer potatoes sprouted feebly above the earth; the sweet corn transplanted from Miss Bell's earthenware crocks died and made no sign, but the later crops made the furrowed fields beautiful with their silver-green spikes, and the farm thrived gloriously under the new administration.

"How nice it all looks!" said Bell, sighing nevertheless, when first she walked out, leaning on Mr. Hugh Milburn's arm, to see the young wheat beyond the corn-lots.

"It is a beautiful farm in a beautiful location," said Mr. Milburn, quietly. "I always thought I should like just such a farm as this!"

"Why don't you buy one, then?" demanded the straightforward damsel.

"What for? Am I not a cipher in the sum of humanity? A solitary old bachelor!"

"But you needn't be an old bachelor."

"Need I not?" His blue eyes sparkled with merry amusement. "That is just what I wanted to say, Bell. You have trusted me with your farm for a month, now suppose you trust me with yourself for a lifetime?"

"Do you mean that you want me to marry you?" she asked, bluntly.

"Exactly!"

"Dear me!" mused Bell, dropping his arm, "I had never thought of that! But I do believe we could manage the farm nicely on shares."

"Well," said Mr. Milburn, who had patiently waited with the amused sparkle in his eyes, while Bell thoughtfully twisted a green blackberry shoot round and round her dimpled finger, "is it yes or no?"

"It's yes," said Bell.

She was sitting by the window that evening, thinking how she could best explain her change of programme to Katie Appleton. Truly it was an embarrassing thing to do. In her own mind she felt that she had acted wisely, yet to the indiscriminating world it would seem a pusillanimous furling of her flag.

"I don't care," thought Bell; "next to being a farmer, it is nicest to be a farmer's wife. Let people say what they please, so long as—"

Her reverie was interrupted by Katie Appleton's arm round her neck.

"Dear Bell, I hope you'll not be vexed with me," faltered Katie, turning red and white after her fashion, when never so slightly excited, "but—but—I am going to be married!"

"To the rector?"

"Yes."

"God bless you, Katie," murmured Bell. "Oh, Katie, we have both found our destinies."

And then she told her story; and they were very happy together in the purple softness of the twilight. The spring-time of their lives was late, but it had come.

THE total solar eclipse on the 7th of August appears to excite considerable interest.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

The Queen and her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice drove out at Osborne on Friday afternoon, last week, attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe and the Hon. Eva Macdonald, and Her Majesty walked in the grounds on Saturday morning, accompanied by Princess Louise. The other members of the Royal Family also went out.

The Queen drove out on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by Princess Christian; and Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice also went out.

Earl Granville arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family. The Dean of Windsor left Osborne. The Hon. Emily Cathcart arrived at Osborne as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

On Sunday morning Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine Service at Osborne. The Rev. George Prothero officiated.

The Queen walked in the grounds on Monday morning, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice also went out. The Hon. Lucy Kerr has been succeeded by the Hon. Emily Cathcart as Maid of Honour in Waiting. Earl Granville left Osborne.

The Queen, with the Royal Family, will return to Windsor on the 17th proximo, and sleep one night at the Castle, and the following morning Her Majesty will leave for Balmoral. The Prince and the Princess Christian will accompany the Queen to Scotland. Her Majesty will not return to Windsor from Balmoral until the latter end of October.

The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, attended by Count Webel, visited the Queen and the Royal Family on Monday, and remained to luncheon.

Her Majesty drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice; and on Tuesday morning the Queen walked in the grounds with Princess Louise. The other members of the Royal Family also went out.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Morton, Lord A. Hervey, General Sir William Knollys, and Major Grey, returned to Marlborough House on Tuesday evening last week from Hull.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lord Alfred Hervey, General Sir William Knollys, and Major Grey, lunched on the Friday with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house, and afterwards unveiled the statue erected near the Royal Exchange in honour of Mr. Peabody. The Princess of Wales drove out, attended by the Countess of Morton. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, at their residence in Berkeley-square.

The Prince of Wales presided on Saturday at a meeting of the Council of his royal highness, held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate, St. James's-park. There were present—Sir William John Alexander, Attorney-General; General Sir William Thomas Knollys, Comptroller of the Household of his royal highness; and Mr. Herbert William Fisher, Keeper of the Privy Seal. Mr. Bateman, the secretary, attended as clerk of the Council. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present on Saturday at the fête given at the Crystal Palace, in aid of the Dramatic College.

On Monday the Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Morton, drove out. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, went to the New Queen's Theatre, attended by the Countess of Morton, Major Grey, and Lieutenant Pickard.

Sunday was the anniversary of the birthday of the Duchess of Cambridge, when her royal highness attained her seventy-second year. The Prince and Princess of Wales paid a personal visit to the royal duchess in the morning, and during the day her royal highness received numerous visits from friends, members of the aristocracy. In the evening the Duke of Cambridge had a select dinner party at Gloucester House, at which their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, and Princess Mary Adelaide of Teck and the Prince of Teck were present.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, and Princess Victoria, and attended by the Hon. Mrs. A. Hardinge, General Sir William Knollys, and Major Grey, left Marlborough House on Tuesday evening, for Dover en route to the Continent, where it is said they intend to stay some time.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

SHOCKING BOAT ACCIDENT.—A small boat, containing a pleasure party, was swamped on Thursday morning, last week, in crossing the Clyde from Port Glasgow, and three men, three women, and two children were drowned.

THE CHARGE OF SHOOTING A FATHER.—Henry Cooper, 18, who had been convicted, at the Lewes assizes, of shooting at his father and wounding him with a rifle, was on Monday sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

MR. WARBURTON, who was fired at near Maryborough, is now fast recovering. He was hit with slugs of jagged lead, which had the appearance of being roughly cut out of a sheet. His face is much torn, but there is a hope that he will not lose the sight of his injured eye. Neither Mr. Warburton nor his servant will be able to identify the assassin.

The inquiry which has been pending some time at Islington respecting the death of a child which was stolen from its bed and found dead a short time subsequently in Canonbury-place, was resumed and concluded this week. The evidence failed to throw any further light upon the matter, and the jury returned an open verdict.

A boy of fifteen, named Tanner, has hanged himself in Preston House of Correction. He had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for stealing a pair of boots, and last week, for some act of insubordination, had been put on bread and water. This seems to have distressed him, and he begged forgiveness of the governor. On being refused he hanged himself. The coroner's jury declined to say anything about the state of his mind.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.—At the Southampton Petty Sessions John Smith, landlord of the Bat and Ball inn, was charged with attempting to murder his wife, Emma Smith.

It appeared that some few evenings previously the prisoner and his wife had some words together, upon which he took a table knife, and made an attempt to cut her throat, and inflicted a serious wound. He was committed for trial at the next Manchester assizes.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—A farmer's son, named John Wigglesworth, has been committed for trial at Lincoln assizes on a charge of shooting, with intent to murder Charlotte Wigglesworth, his mother-in-law, at Kirtan Lindsey, on the 17th inst. The affairs seems to have arisen out of family differences. The prosecutrix received five wounds, but none of them are considered dangerous.

A CENTRAL PRESS telegram from New York says that information has arrived there from Japan that a steam-ship, formerly the Confederate cruiser Tallahassee, has been wrecked near Yokohama; twenty-two lives were lost, including the captain. Assistance was soon rendered by which the greater part of the passengers and crew were saved. No vestige of the wreck was afterwards seen, the vessel having sunk in forty fathoms of water.

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.—On Friday evening last week a pilot engine, which left the Camden station for the goods department at the Minories station, got off the line near the Homerton station, and after ploughing up the roadway it passed over an embankment, where it fell into a market gardener's ground overlooking the marshes. The engine-driver, fireman, and guard sustained severe injuries, and one of them was removed to the German Hospital.

A MAN named John Elliot was being taken from Barnsley to Nottingham gaol the other evening on a charge of horse-stealing, and succeeded in making his escape from two policemen who had him in charge by jumping from a train in the middle of a tunnel. The train was stopped as soon as possible, but the prisoner had got away, and has not been seen since. He seems to have hurt himself by his leap, as a quantity of blood was found on the spot where he alighted. He was handcuffed when he jumped from the train.

FATAL OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred on Saturday between Dingwall and Strathpeffer. An omnibus that runs between the two places was overturned when coming down a declivity near the Strath. There were 14 outside passengers; one, a gentleman named Fraser, from America, was killed instantaneously, and others were seriously injured. Mr. Fraser was a native of Inverness, and was on a visit to this country, and had a return ticket. His daughter was with him. Three of the passengers are much injured. The authorities are investigating the cause.

ANOTHER AGRARIAN OUTRAGE.—A Dublin telegram reports another outrage—happily not a murder. A surveyor, who went on Thursday evening on the lands of Lisobehare, near the town of Tipperary to mark the boundaries of two estates, was pounced on by four men, armed with revolvers, who searched him, took away his papers, and, firing shots, told him if he did not at once quit the land they would shoot him. They supposed he was making a survey to increase the rents. A large police force was sent to the spot, but no arrests were made.

THE DUDLEY POISONING CASE.—Great interest continues to be manifested in the Dudley district in the case of Fanny Oliver, the unhappy woman who now lies under sentence of death at Worcester. A Worcester correspondent of the *Birmingham Gazette* writes:—"The prisoner still continues in good health. She is evidently impressed with the awful situation in which she is placed, and attends to her spiritual consolers, the chaplain of the gaol, with reverential attention. Monday, the 9th August next, is the day fixed for the execution of the wretched woman, and to all appearance the sentence is likely to be carried out, as no communication from the Home-office has been received by the prison authorities."

A NARROW ESCAPE.—A few days ago, when the great wheel at Laxey, Isle of Man, was revolving only occasionally, owing to the want of water, a gentleman walked up to the wheel, and seeing it standing still, he got over the protecting railing and on to the interior part of the wheel, with a view to a close inspection of its construction. He had scarcely got on to the wheel when it began to move, and in an instant, before he could get off it, the ponderous piece of machinery was in full swing. Fortunately the gentleman's presence of mind did not desert him. Grasping one of the spokes, he stuck to it as if struggling for life, and, consequently, was carried round with the wheel, which made three revolutions before it stopped.

DEATHS BY DROWNING AT JERSEY.—Two unfortunate tourists met their death by drowning at Jersey on Friday. The names of the deceased were Charles Augustus Mason, and Lewis Jones Randall. With a friend, Mr. Henry C. James, they went to bathe in St. Brelades Bay, when Mr. Mason, being, it is supposed, seized with cramp, called out for help. His two friends swam towards him, when Mr. Randall also cried for assistance. Mr. James made a gallant attempt to save them both, but as his own life became endangered thereby, he was compelled to desist, and the two unfortunate deceased were carried away by the current. Mr. Mason's body being recovered in about an hour afterwards, and Mr. Randall's at eleven o'clock at night. Mr. Mason was thirty-four, and Mr. Randall twenty-five years of age.

ACCIDENT TO NAVAL RESERVE MEN.—A severe accident has occurred to some Naval Reserve men this week on board her Majesty's ship Dauntless. It would seem that a party was practising at target exercise under the gunnery instructor, and, after some rounds had been fired, a gun went off just as the rammer was being withdrawn. One man had an arm broken, and was severely scorched; another was contused and slightly burnt, while a third was so much injured about the arms by the flame, that a fatal result is feared, although, strange enough, not a bone was broken. The man who served the vent had his thumb split, and it would from this circumstance seem that he must have done his duty too "tenderly."

THE DUDLEY MURDER.—At the Dudley Police-court, Mr. Chas. Hazard, Gao, chemist and druggist, Wolverhampton-street, has been charged with unlawfully selling to one Fanny Frances Maria Oliver, a prisoner now under sentence of death for the murder of her husband, two ounces of arsenic without having previously mixed with it a certain amount of soap or indigo; and, further, that he did sell to a girl named Parker, for Oliver, a like quantity without a witness, and uncoloured. It will be remembered that at the recent trial of Mrs. Oliver for the murder of her husband it was shown in evidence that the defendant had committed the above offences. Mr. Warmington defended, and said that the plausibility and appearance of Mrs. Oliver had deceived defendant, and her

statement that if the poison was mixed it would spoil it for the purpose of cleaning bonnets, imposed upon him. The second packet (that given to the girl Parker) was sold as a mere matter of business. Mrs. Oliver's assumed name of Burgess being at the foot of the note. The bench fined the defendant £1 and costs on each of the three summonses.

DREADFUL MURDER IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—A horrible murder has been perpetrated in the village of Haversham, about a mile and a half from the Wolverton Junction on the London and North-Western Railway. It seems that a young man named William Mobbs and a boy named Thomas Newbury were at work on Thursday evening last week in a field in the occupation of Mr. Scott, farmer, of Haversham. The boy was found in the course of the evening with his throat cut and quite dead, his head being nearly severed from his body. Near the place where the body was found was picked up a knife, which has been identified as belonging to Mobbs, and a smock frock has been found in a thick hedge near, which has also been identified as belonging to Mobbs. The police, upon going to Mobbs's house, found that the clothes which he wore on Thursday evening were covered with blood. Mobbs has been apprehended, and brought before the Newport Pagnell bench of magistrates.

BOAT ACCIDENT ON THE CLYDE.—A most lamentable boat accident, resulting in the drowning of eight persons, all relatives, took place off the shore of Cardross, a few miles below Dumbarton, between eleven and twelve o'clock on Wednesday night last week. It appears that two boats left Cardross for Port-Glasgow, which is situated on the opposite shore—the one belonging to John and the other to Malcolm McCrae. These persons were accompanied by members of their family and other friends. They got across all right, and started back for Cardross after midnight. The boats separated. Malcolm McCrae's reached Cardross in safety, but the other boat did not. A search was made on Thursday morning, and the missing boat was found about 300 yards from the shore. It was empty, all those on board of her having perished. They were John McCrae, his wife and two children, his brother Thomson and two sisters, and a husband of one of the latter. In the course of Thursday the bodies of Mrs. McCrae and her youngest child, aged three years, were recovered. At the supposed moment of the catastrophe loud cries were heard from the missing boat; but as those on board had been singing previously no attention was paid to the circumstance.

STRANGE REASON FOR SUICIDE.—The Hungarian journals relate the following extraordinary case of suicide:—"Last week, John Stebaleski, a shopkeeper in the Rue Sebastiani, at Pesth, came down from his bed-room at five o'clock in the morning, leaving his wife in bed, whilst a clerk was sleeping in an apartment at the back. He then shaved himself, put on his best clothes, stretched himself on the counter, and having loaded a pistol, discharged the contents into his heart. Death was, of course, instantaneous. The horror and astonishment of his wife, the clerk, and the neighbours were indescribable, and the more so that no one knew of any motive for the commission of this desperate act. Whilst all were lost in conjectures, an old friend of the deceased came rushing up, out of breath. He had just received by post a letter from Stebaleski, dated the previous evening, and thus worded:—"My dear Friend,—I have decided to kill myself to-morrow. Life is insupportable. I adore my wife, but she has grown so stout—she that was of so ravishing a figure when I married her. Adieu, my friend; tell my wife I prefer to die rather than be unfaithful to her, or to separate myself from her by means of the law. Farewell, and pity me."

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—Thomas Storey, aged 19, a private in the second battalion of the 22nd Regiment, stationed at the Sheffield Barracks, has committed suicide under very distressing circumstances. About half-past eleven o'clock in the afternoon his company were ordered to join the regiment for a march out, and, as he was precluded from joining the ranks on account of incompetency, he remained in his own room. On the return of the regiment his companions, not seeing him in his quarters at a time when he was generally to be found there, made a search for him. They forced the door open, and found the young soldier lying on the floor in a pool of blood, with a rifle which had recently been discharged at his feet. Part of his head was blown off, and his brains were scattered about the apartment. The reason for his having destroyed himself, it is said, was owing to the disgrace which he had incurred in consequence of being ordered to return to the recruit squad, for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with his drill. The deceased was a native of Newcastle. He was a fine young man, and his comrades speak in the highest terms of him. He had only joined the regiment twelve months ago.

MURDER AT PORTLAND CONVICT PRISON.—At Dorset assizes, Jonah Dethridge, a convict, under sentence of seven years' penal servitude for larceny from the person at Stafford, was charged before Mr. Justice Lush with the wilful murder of Joseph Trevett, an assistant warden at Portland convict establishment, on March 23. Mr. Cole, Q. C., and Mr. Collins prosecuted. Mr. Saunders was the counsel assigned for the prisoner, but he declined the learned gentleman's services, saying he could do without him, and say what he wished to do to the jury. It seems that the prisoner while at Portland has been very insubordinate, and has made use of some of the most violent threats against the governor and officers of the prison. On the 1st of March, Assistant-warder Trevett reported him for insolence, and he was sentenced by the governor to one day's bread and water, and to be reduced in class for one month. After his punishment he was heard by another convict to say, "Next time he runs me in it shall be for something." On Tuesday morning, March 23, the convicts went to work as usual, Dethridge being among a party of 23 in charge of Trevett. Dethridge was employed in "facing" the stone of a battery in course of construction, and for this purpose had an iron pick. In the course of the morning Trevett ordered Dethridge to do his work better, and shortly afterwards the convict crept behind the warden and murdered him by repeated blows of the pick. After hearing the evidence, the jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence of death was passed.

A LARGE eagle, belonging to what is known in Scotland as the class "Erce," was captured near Loch Tay last week. The bird, which measures 5ft. 4in. from tip to tip of the wings, is a beautiful specimen of its class. It had been enjoying capital sport on the preserved waters of Loch Tay during a fortnight, and many unsuccessful attempts had been made to secure it. It was, however, taken the other day by Mr. Dewar, gamekeeper, in a trap skillfully set in a fallen tree at the western corner of the loch. No bait was used in the trap.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

Six thousand working masons have just struck at Berlin for higher wages.

At the recent meeting of the Conservative Club it was resolved that Mr. Grenville-Murray should cease to be a member of the institution; the figures being 190 to 10.

The Marquis of Westminster has lately forwarded the sum of £1,000 as a further contribution to the general funds of the British Home for Incurables at Clapham-rose.

The managers of the London Orphan Asylum have received £250, paid to Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co. on the 26th of June, 1869, as a donation to the building fund, from "H. D."

It is announced that a fault was discovered on Saturday in the 1866 Atlantic Cable, about 130 miles from the Irish coast. Communication through this cable still continues, but steps are being taken to repair the damage as soon as possible. The cable of 1865 is in perfect condition.

MR. GRENVILLE MURRAY has written a letter to the *Figaro* defending the *Queen's Messenger*, which he says, among other things, "combats the system of hereditary peers—which permits sixty youths, scarcely left college, to seat themselves in the Upper House, and to annul the decisions of the representatives of the people."

SAD NEWS FOR OYSTER EATERS.—The heat of the last week appears to have been fatal to the oyster-beds in the Bay of Arcachon. The shallow water got so warm over the artificial ground prepared for the fish that vast numbers expired. The loss sustained by the breeders is calculated at between 1,500,000fr. and 2,000,000fr., whilst in the Government parks the damage is computed at 300,000fr.

FLEET FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.—Negotiations have been for some time pending between the India-office and the Admiralty with regard to the provision of a suitable fleet of ships for the Persian Gulf and other of the Eastern waters. The question is very near its final settlement, and arrangements will soon be made for placing the requisite number of vessels in those waters; the Indian Treasury bearing a fixed proportion of the expense.

The prospects of gold digging in Natal are said to be improving. A mining company had fitted out forty Australian diggers to work. The arrival of the steamer bringing out a German exploring expedition, formed under the auspices of the Prussian Government, was hourly expected. Sir John Swinburne was busy quartz-crushing. Herr Mauch had arrived in Potchefstroom, but although he was very near at one time to the supposed site of the ancient Ophir, the natives would not permit him to go there. Diamonds were being constantly received at Cape Colony frontier towns from the up-country districts, and had become a staple of auction sales.

The street railway companies of Cincinnati have inaugurated a species of gift enterprises in connection with the sale of tickets. The ticket, when the passenger pays his fare, is torn in two, he retaining one half, with a number upon it, the conductor depositing the other in a box. At the close of the week the tickets in the hands of the company are put in a box, and, on a ticket being drawn out, the passenger holding the other half ticket, with the corresponding number, is entitled to fifty dollars, to be paid by the company. The projector claims that the companies can afford to pay this sum every week, as they will save thousands of dollars in adopting the plan.

A LITTLE war seems to have broken out in South Africa. Our antagonists are the Koranna bushmen. Of these the Cape newspapers which arrived on Tuesday report that they are well armed, and excellent marksmen with firearms, as well as very daring. In consequence of the savages having made what are called murderous inroads over the frontier, two engagements had occurred between them and the police. In the first engagement the Korannas lost thirty-six killed and several prisoners; but in the second the police retreated before overwhelming numbers and lost seven killed. After this it is not surprising to read that doubts were entertained whether the police force would be able to chastise the Korannas.

A MEETING on the subject of emigration has been held at Limehouse, at which Mr. Ayrton, M.P., was in the chair. Mr. Ayrton said there were great objections to Government aid to emigrants beyond what was now provided. At the same time he admitted that the East-end of London was in a peculiar case, all the poverty of the metropolis having been driven into a corner there. Mr. Samuda, M.P., who was also present, agreed with his colleague on the subject of Government help, but the feeling of the meeting was against the opinions of their representatives, and a resolution was carried which declared that Parliamentary action is necessary.

The needy knife grinder has been eclipsed in the streets of Vienna by an ingenious young surgeon, whose talent for advertising would do honour to our bill-poster general. Mounted on two magnificent bicycles, Esculapius and his servant dash about the principal streets of the town on the lookout for casualties, which, we should imagine, they materially assist in causing. In front of the servant's machine a small table is fixed, on which lancets and probing instruments, sponges, plasters and bandages are spread out invitingly, as well as those terrible little pinners, &c., so well known in a dentist's consulting room.

A MELANCHOLY little incident is related of the ex-Empress Charlotte. This unfortunate Princess has been staying for some time at Spa. The other day she insisted with such vehemence on playing at roulette that it was impossible to restrain her. On approaching the table she deliberately placed a gold piece on the number 19. The Emperor Maximilian was shot on June 19. The wheel turned, and, though thirty-seven chances were against her, she won. She smiled sadly, took up the money, and quietly left the room. On her way out a poor man passed by. She gave him all the money, with the injunction that he was to "pray for him." It is known that the Empress Charlotte never pronounces the name of Maximilian.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.—The amended bill to prohibit for a limited period the importation and to restrict and regulate the carriage of nitro-glycerine has been printed. So long as the act shall be in force, it shall not be lawful for any person to import into any part of the United Kingdom from any other country or place any nitro-glycerine for any purpose whatever, or to sell any nitro-glycerine for any purpose whatever, except to workmen in his employ, or to carry nitro-glycerine along any public highway, canal, river, or navigation, except with such license and under such regulations as provided in the act. The penalty is a fine not exceeding £100, or 12 months' imprisonment. It is proposed that the act shall come into operation on the 1st of October next.

DROUGHT IN EGYPT.—Alexandria and its neighbourhood are suffering from such a drought as has not been felt for many years, owing chiefly to the unusual lowness of the Nile and to the diversion of most of the supply that would otherwise be available for the town to the irrigation of the Viceroy's farms. Since the rains are now actually inundated, while the town is suffering. Regular subscribers to the administration receive less than half their usual quantity, while everyone else who can afford it is buying the precious liquid at positively famine prices. Heretofore the people have been addressed by foreign residents to the authorities, but as yet without result. Steam condensers are in use, but before these can be set to work there may be typhus, cholera, or any of the other epidemics which an Egyptian summer drought has more than once bred.

MAKING A NEW SEA.—"M. Ferdinand de Lesseps," says the *Italie* of Florence, "after having connected two seas, is now pro-

posing to create a new one. It appears that some enterprising explorers of Central Africa have put forward the opinion that the Sahara is the bed of an old sea displaced by a convulsion of nature. On the faith of that assertion, M. de Lesseps, a little time ago, sent some engineers to examine the configuration of the soil, and, from the result of their labours, has become convinced that the desert in question was at its nearest limit 27 metres below the level of the Red Sea, and that the depression went on increasing towards the interior. He is, therefore, of opinion that a canal 75 miles in length would suffice to put the Red Sea and the Sahara in communication, restore to the latter its original destination, and create an easy method of intercourse with Central Africa by means of these artificial oceans."

The facts of a case which some of the French papers have made a great mystery of are, we understand, as follows:—A few days ago an English gentleman in Paris received from a friend as a present the leg of a young bear shot in the Pyrenees, and which is said, when salted, to be superior to the finest Yorkshire hams. Owing, however, to the heat of the weather, the leg arrived in such a state of non-preservation that the recipient ordered it to be thrown into the river; this was done, and shortly after, the basket containing it was fished up at St. Cloud with the address still legible on the label. On its being conveyed to the police-office, the doctor attached to that department declared the contents to be the right leg of a human being. Naturally enough the commissaire sallied forth with an escort of gendarmes, and proceeded to the address affixed to the basket, in order to arrest the person to whom so suspicious a parcel was consigned; two persons connected with the railway were also arrested as accomplices. Of course an explanation ensued, and further inquiry established the innocence of all the parties concerned.

THE QUEEN AND THE FARMERS OF KENT.—By command of Her Majesty an invitation was sent to the Farmers' Club of Kent, through Mr. Henry Tait, the Royal steward, to pay a visit to the Prince Consort's model farm, and spend a day at Windsor, for the purpose of inspecting the stock and arrangements of the farm. This compliment was gratefully accepted; and a deputation, consisting of about 30 of the most scientific and practical members of their society, arrived at the royal farm, Old Windsor, on Wednesday, last week. After an inspection of the stock, and the admirable arrangements on the farm, with which they were highly gratified, particularly in noticing the fine stock of milch cows, they repaired to Mr. Tait's residence in the park, where a handsome dinner was provided for them at the Queen's expense. After drinking Her Majesty's health in choice champagne, they were informed by Mr. Tait that the Queen had kindly commanded him to take them over the private and State apartments of the castle, and also over the royal mews. Every polite attention was shown by Mr. Tait to the men of Kent, who expressed themselves highly gratified by the day's pleasure afforded them through the kindness and consideration of Her Majesty.

A REWARD FOR A GALLANT DEED.—The Austrian Government has just presented £29 to the crew of the Cambridge University Boat Club life-boat, the *Tom Egan*, belonging to the National Life-boat Institution stationed at Ramsgate, in testimony of their gallant and persevering services in saving the crew, consisting of 17 men, of an Austrian barque, which, during a heavy gale of wind, was wrecked last winter off Waterford Harbour. The crew had previously received from the Lifeboat Institution £11 for their gallant services. The crew of the *Tom Egan* ever performed by a life-boat, and the Austrian Government, in order to testify its appreciation of the same, has also presented a gold watch to Captain Augustus Buller, R.N., who was then inspecting commander of coastguard for the division, and also one to Mr. Edward Jacob, the honorary secretary of the Trowmore branch of the institution, in acknowledgment of their valuable and zealous co-operation on shore on the occasion in question. As is well known, the boats of the National Life-boat Institution save every year the lives of scores of foreign sailors who are shipwrecked on our dangerous coasts, and who, on their return to their own country, often gratefully testify to the promptitude and gallantry of our life-boat men.

VIOLET COLOURED WATER.—Some surmise, not unmixed with disquietude, was excited a few mornings since in several quarters of Paris, in consequence of the water supplied to the public by the administration being deeply tinged with a violet colour. This phenomenon gave rise to the strangest suppositions: some persons said that a quantity of adulterated wine had been thrown away at Bercy, and had given this unusual tint to the water; others pretended that the drain pipes from the slaughter-houses at La Villette had burst, and that the unnatural colour arose from a mixture of animals' blood; a third hypothesis, and which was, perhaps, not the least credited among the working populations, was that on the approaching fete day of the Emperor an ancient custom was to be revived of letting the public fountains flow with wine, and that a few casks had been poured into the conduits as an experiment. The attention of the police had likewise been attracted to the circumstance, and an investigation having been opened the mystery was soon explained. Several casks of a dye called orchiol had been left on the banks of the Canal de l'Ourcq just above the spot where the La Villette reservoir receives its supply, and one of them having been upset and fractured the stuff inside had fallen out, and found its way into the water. As the accident had not been perceived the distribution was made as usual. The dye stuff in question is of an entirely harmless nature.

SMUGGLING.—Fewer cases of smuggling appear to have been attempted, or, at least, discovered, in London in the year 1868 than in the preceding year—about 195, as against 350 in 1867. There were only 24 in which the quantities of tobacco and cigars exceeded 10lb., and only 11 in which the quantity of spirits exceeded two gallons. Some of the seizures were of rather a novel character. In one instance 600 lb. of tobacco were found concealed in six bales of hops imported from Ostend, and entered as free goods by a foreigner, who was convicted and committed to gaol in default of payment. In another case 65 lb of tobacco were found concealed in a cask of potatoes, while 4 lb of Cavendish tobacco were found ingeniously concealed inside two loaves of baked German bread. At the outbreak there was a decided increase of smuggling in 1868 as compared with 1867, the number of seizures being 979, an increase of 52; 224 convictions were obtained for that heavier offence, and 807 summary convictions where the quantity seized was small. Attempts were made to break a large number of smugglers to land 72 small casks, containing 205 gallons of brandy, at South Yarmouth, Isle of Wight. The casks were secured, but it being a very dark December night, the delinquents escaped; it may be mentioned, as a proof that the disposition to smuggle is not confined to the merchant service, that a seizure of 97 lb. of tobacco was made in January on board Her Majesty's ship *Speely*, at Jersey, stationed there for the protection of the oyster fishery. A seizure of 19 lb. was also made on board Her Majesty's troopship *Crocodile* upon her arrival at Portsmouth from Alexandria, and 36 bales of unmanufactured tobacco were found concealed on board Her Majesty's ship *Seraph* in November, also arrived at Portsmouth from Alexandria.

THE RECENT COLLIERIES EXPLOSIONS.—A curious and interesting conference of the coal miners of Lancashire was held on Monday at the Manchester Mechanics' Institute, when the subject of the recent colliery explosion was considered upon. The chairman, Mr. A. McDonald (president of the Miners' Association), said it was absolutely necessary that something should be done to prevent these fearful explosions. Since Wednesday the whole country was in a state of excitement, and the House of Commons itself looked grave, because a few persons were killed by an explosion of nitro-glycerine, and there was even a talk of the Home Secretary intro-

ducing a bill to prohibit the manufacture. Hundreds of lives were lost every year by preventable explosions in collieries, and was nothing to be done? He felt satisfied that almost every explosion was a crime, and that, with very few exceptions, if law and equity had been put to the line, and justice to the plummet, the owner or agent of every colliery where every accident has taken place would have been tried for murder. He would say—prish the trader rather than such suffering should be periodically inflicted upon entire villages. He doubted not that when the coroner's inquiry took place into the latest explosion at Haydock the verdict would be in the usual form, that some lamp had been found un-locked, some pipe broken or some shot unskillfully fired, and the usual attempts would be made to cover the owner and the agents from the charge of neglect. He hoped the miners would no longer be deluded by such a mockery. He spoke as a practical man to practical men, and he asked them if there ever could be an explosion if the first general rule applicable to the management of mines were carried out, and the gas given off were so diluted and rendered harmless by the introduction of abundance of fresh air, that no reckless miner could set fire to it? Two chairmen and others present also observed upon the difficulty experienced by coroners' juries in getting at the truth as to the explosion, owing to colliers and others being unwilling or afraid to say anything imputing blame to their superiors. A resolution was unanimously adopted that a memorial be sent at once to the Home Secretary praying that a special jury be appointed to investigate the Haydock accident, and also that petitions to Parliament be promoted for the issue of a special commission to inquire into the colliery accidents in Lancashire and in Wales during the past 12 months.

DIVORCE SUIT IN FRANCE.—A suit to obtain a judicial separation has just been brought before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine by Madame Aurélien Scholl, wife of the journalist of that name. The plaintiff is a daughter of Mr. Perkins, one of the partners in the firm of Barclay, Perkins, and Co., the well-known London brewers. The demand is based on eighteen charges of cruelty, abusive language, &c., some of which are of such a delicate nature that the Paris law papers refrain from publishing them. The court decided that as, up to the present time, no sufficient reasons had been given to warrant the separation, the case must be refused; but it ordered that Madame Scholl should be admitted to furnish proofs of her allegations, and appointed a judge to hear the evidence.

A RELIC OF THE WARS.—A man who was years ago one of the notoriety of Europe has just died at Brussels. His name is Cantillon. He was a sergeant in the Old Guard of Napoleon, and fought through the campaign of Waterloo, quitting the army after the capture of Paris. After the execution of Ney and Latéboeuf, 30 or 40 of the non-commissioned officers of the Old Guard conceived the idea of assassinating Wellington, whom they regarded as the chief author of the evils that had befallen France. About the end of December, 1815, a pistol shot was fired at the duke in the streets of Paris, but missed him. Cantillon was suspected and tried, but the proof was not clear, and he was acquitted. It was to this man that Napoleon left a legacy of £100, which was paid in 1823.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

GALICIA.

CRACOW, July 24.

DISTURBANCES took place last night in front of the Carmelite convent in this city. The door and windows were broken open, and a strong body of military had to be called out to disperse the rioters.

The cause of the demonstration was that a nun had been kept in close confinement in the convent for 20 years, and was only liberated on Wednesday last by the interference of a Judicial Commission.

CRACOW, JULY 25.

The disturbances caused by the discovery of a nun having been kept a prisoner in the Carmelite convent were renewed yesterday evening. The crowd again endeavoured to break into the convent, but was driven back; and it thereupon proceeded to other convents and to the house of the Jesuits, the rector of whom was insulted.

Forty-one arrests have been made, and an investigation has been instituted.

CHINA.

NEW YORK, July 21.

According to telegrams received from Peking, slight rains have fallen, but they were regarded as insufficient to improve the desperate condition of the crops. Great excitement has been caused at Soochow and other cities on the Grand Canal at the prospect of a formidable rebellion. A letter has been found giving the particulars of a conspiracy to capture Soochow, Huchow, Hangchow, and Shanghai.

Another outrage to foreigners is reported to have taken place near Hankow. The British Consul and his wife were among the party attacked. The Government has promised to investigate the affair. Meanwhile the English gun-boat *Opossum* has anchored at Ichang. Pleads have been posted offering rewards for the detection of the murderer of the foreigners and the destruction of the steamers.

INDIA.

The through train from Ahmedabad to Bombay has met with an accident two and a half miles north of Etola—a station between Ahmedabad and Baroda—by which eleven passengers lost their lives and seven were wounded. The killed and wounded were all natives. The accident is said to have been caused by the engine coming in contact with a buffalo.

THE CARLIST MOVEMENT IN SPAIN.

MADRID, July 22.

The arrival of Don Carlos at the frontier is officially confirmed.

Agitation prevails among the inhabitants of the mountains of Catalonia, and several battalions of Chasseurs have been sent thither to preserve order.

Fresh arrests have been made in Madrid on charges of complicity with the Carlist conspiracy. There are several priests among those taken into custody.

MADRID, July 26.

The official report of the morning confirms the defeat and dispersal of the Carlists in La Mancha several of whom were killed, and a wounded in the engagement which took place near Ciudad Real. The rest of the bands are being pursued. Tranquillity prevails in the other provinces.

MADRID, July 26, Evening.

A fresh conspiracy has been discovered, the object of which was to surrender the citadel of Pamplona into the hands of the Carlists.

A priest, several officers, and some Carlist agents have been arrested.

THE "WELCOME STRANGER."

THE other day the telegraphic wires flashed throughout Australia the startling announcement that a nugget had been unearthed, the largest ever seen, that it was heavy lifting for two men to put it on a dray, that it weighed about two thousand ounces, and was worth ten thousand pounds sterling. However startling it may appear, the announcement was perfectly true. The monster nugget was found at a place called Moliagul, about eight miles from Dunolly. A local paper, the *Dunolly Express*, gives the following particulars of the event:—"The Dunolly district, after having turned out a multitude of nuggets that puts every other gold-field in the colony in the shade, has, at length, in the words of the Melbourne journals, 'beat the world in producing the largest mass of gold on record. The 'Welcome Stranger' was found by two men, named John Deason and Richard Oates, on Friday, 6th February, 1869, near the Black Reef, Bull-dog Gully, Moliagul, a short distance from Wayman's Reef, and only about a mile from the Celebrated Gipsy Diggings. Deason and his mate have been working in the ground for several years past, and, as is well known, had got in digging parlance, so 'hard-up' as to have been refused credit for a bag of flour a week or so ago, and, we believe, the very day before the discovery, were reminded by a tradesman that they were indebted to him a few shillings. Still they persevered, until on the day named Deason, in working round the roots of a tree, at about two inches below the surface, struck something hard with a pick, and exclaimed, 'D—n it, I wish it was a nugget, and had broken the pick!' On stooping down to examine the obstacle he found that the object of his dearest wishes was lying at his feet, and it

THE MURDERS IN ABYSSINIA.

RONALD MACDONALD, the Scotch keeper, who accompanied Mr. Thomas Powell and a portion of his family to Abyssinia, arrived at Coldra Hall on Thursday last week per the Nyanza steamer, via Malta and Southampton. As may be presumed, his arrival was looked forward to with great anxiety and interest, and it was thought it might afford some information which would give a ray of hope that the party were yet alive. His statements, however, although not actually conclusive, enhance but slightly the faintest ray of hope. His description of the journey, and the route that Mr. Powell and his suite took, was highly interesting, and is most contradictory, in many particulars, to the rumours which have been hitherto published as authentic. The difficulty of travelling in that section of the country where the party had gone was very great, and had to be undertaken under instructions from "guides" day by day. The party had to proceed by marches some days extending over 20 miles and at other times less, the entire distance being regulated by the water springs. Mr. Powell, whose fearless disposition was well known, had completed his elephant shooting, and had determined to visit one of the magnificent flowing rivers in South Abyssinia, with a view of seeking crocodiles and sea-cows in their native element. Although strongly persuaded against such a determination by Macer, his companion, as well as by the Swedish missionaries, one of whom positively refused to follow, he persisted in carrying out his intention, and Mrs. Powell and Johnny, their son, resolved to accompany him. They had not proceeded above two days' march further into the interior before a horde of natives—the Tika tribe—passed them, and, it is presumed, for the sake of booty, resolved soon

A NUPTIAL BATH.

THE *Fremdenblatt* of Vienna publishes the following as a warning to young husbands:—"How often does the pleasure so keenly desired, so long wished for, turn out to be illusory when it is realized? Few in this world but have experienced how true is the reflection! and quite recently a new married couple in Vienna have received the first and not very agreeable experience of the truth. Scarcely had they left the church when the happy pair departed in a carriage to enjoy their 'moon and honey for two,' in that delicious country between Prague and Dresden, justly called the Switzerland of Saxony. Arrived at Schandau, where they purposed making their first halt, they learned to their dismay that a morning excursion train had flooded the place with visitors, and that every room was occupied in every inch of the place. They had therefore the pleasing prospect of passing the wedding night in the fields, when a benevolent hotel-keeper, pitying their blank looks of dismay, conceived a bright idea of putting a mattress in the only bath the inn possessed, and thus turning the bath-room into a temporary nuptial chamber. As a poet would say, Morpheus had already closed every eyelid in the hotel, when at the witching hour of midnight, when ghostly delight to take their diversion abroad, cries of distress were heard issuing from the bath-room. 'What can be the matter?' said the other guests. 'Good heavens, what tragedy is being enacted?' Lights flew from window to window, one old lady—there is always some nervous female of the kind in every dwelling-house—screamed 'fire,' and still more dreadful things, at the top of her voice, while three blooming damsels, who acted as chambermaids, rushed in very scanty attire to the mysterious chamber. What was the matter? Well, this.



THE CONTINENTAL TOURIST.—VIEW OF HANOVER.—(SEE PAGE 1331.)

seemed as if the monster was so large as to be immovable. It was, however, at length released from its virgin soil and carefully removed. The question then arose as to what was to be done with it, and the first intention was to convey it to Melbourne. When the men got to Dunolly with their prize they were advised to take it to the bank, and forthwith carried it to the London Chartered. The news of the discovery soon spread, and the bank was crowded with eagerspectators, among whom were a number of Chinamen; and a constable was sent for to guard the prize. The weight in the gross was then found to be 210 pounds troy, and preparations were at once made to break the mass to pieces and smelt it. The appearance of the 'Welcome Stranger' in its pristine state was something wonderful, and it seemed impossible to realize the fact that so great a mass of gold could be collected in one lump. But so it was. Many efforts were made to lift it, and many exclamations of surprise expressed at its immense weight and compactness. A sledge-hammer and cold chisels were brought into requisition, and several of the latter broken in the attempt to reduce into fragments the 'Welcome Stranger.' It was found to be as solid as it looked, and as chip after chip and piece after piece was dis severed from it, its appearance was as clean as a well-cut Cheshire cheese. At length, after no less than five hours' hammering, the monster was pounded up and smelted, the result being 2268 ounces 10 dwts. 14 grains of solid gold, exclusive of at least 1 pound weight, which was given by the delighted finders to their numerous friends, who were each anxious to retain a piece of the largest mass of gold the world has yet seen. Over £9,000 were advanced on the nugget by the bank, the final value awaiting the result of assay.

to attack them. Mr. Powell, Mrs. Powell, and her son, together with a party numbering 12, were about six miles in advance of Macdonald, who was in the rear with the baggage with six or seven Arab attendants and a guide. Mr. Powell he says, was well armed, and it was well known that he took over £500 worth of fire-arms. It is believed by Macdonald that they had been attacked and murdered by the same tribe who subsequently returned upon him and his party and commenced an attack. Although it has been said that Macdonald was speared in the side, such is not the case. A spear struck into the front of his waistcoat, and scarred his left hand just over the thumb. They fled, leaving their camels and most of the baggage to the mercy of these desperadoes, and thus they managed to escape with their lives. He therefore has not really seen, nor does he affirm with certainty, that his master and his party were butchered, although he believes such to be the case. One of the missionaries, however, escaped, and it is on his statement alone that the murder is based. Of the letter which the Swedish missionary is said to have written he knows nothing, but the family have received a communication which leads them to believe that "the remains of the murdered party have been decently interred by Protestant missionaries."

PERFECT HEALTH to all by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, sleepless-ness, constipation, flatulency, phlegm, low spirits, diarrhoea, acidity, diabetes, nausea and vomiting, wasting, palpitation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints. Cure No. 68,113: "Rome."—The health of the Holy Father is excellent since he has taken Du Barry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly.—Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent street, London, W. In tins at 1s. 1d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 12lb., 2s., at all grocers and 163, William-street, New York.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]

The young bride, wishing to ring the bell for a maid, had caught hold of what she supposed to be the bell rope, and pulled it smartly. Unhappily for her and her spouse, it was the cord of the shower bath above their heads, and forthwith down plumped such a deluge of cold water as would throw a damper upon the most devoted of honeymooning couples. Her husband in his dismay caught frantically at another cord on his side of their extemporised couch, but the only response was an equally liberal deluge of water, this time nearly boiling hot. The unhappy pair then screamed in unison; and the bride, in the excitement of the moment, uttered sentiments anything but complimentary to her fond spouse. When the servants came, they were just in time to rescue the unlucky pair from drowning, for the room was already half-full of water, and the wife was perched like a monkey on her husband's back uttering lamentable cries, while the good man was fumbling in the dark trying to find the door. Let us hope that the subsequent wedded life of this unfortunate couple may be happier than its commencement.

A shoemaker in the Whitechapel-road "begs to inform his friends that he has continued for the last twenty-nine years to perform Surgical Operations on Old Boots and Shoes, by the adding of Feet, making good the Legs, Binding the Broken, Heeling the wounded, Mending the constitution, and supporting the body with a new Sole. His Side Spring Balmorals at 10s. 6d. will be found as elastic as an Act of Parliament, but admirably suited for those who tread only in the paths of rectitude; their durability is equal to truth itself; and they fit the foot as fairly as innocence the face of childhood."

PERILOUS JOURNEY IN A BALLOON.

A FEW evenings since a balloon ascended from the Bellevue Gardens, near Huddersfield, under the care of Mr. Youens. The balloon is called the Aerial, and is capable of containing 20,000 cubic feet of gas. It rises to a height of 500 ft and expands to 100 ft. in circumference. Away floated the balloon in a westerly direction, oscillating for a considerable distance in a most extraordinary and unusual manner. Mr. Youens experienced a stronger breeze than he had anticipated, and, the current changing rapidly, his energy and knowledge as an aeronaut were very closely taxed in managing the balloon. A fresh current drove the Aerial to the east for a time, but presently another gust, unexpectedly, in the direction of Halifax, thence towards Bradford in a northerly course, and, after the lapse of 20 minutes, the Aerial and its occupant pierced the clouds. Mr. Youens then began to make observations for the purpose of selecting a suitable site on which to descend; and in a few minutes concentrated his attention upon a field in which a fête was being held. The breeze, however, carried the Aerial some three miles further, and a second time Mr. Youens attempted to lower himself in a field adjoining some farm-houses at Denholme. Cautiously opening the escape-valve, Mr. Youens continued the journey downwards, and threw out the grapnels. Impetuous blasts of wind increased the difficulty of bringing the Aerial to anchor. A strong wind prevailing, the balloon became unmanageable, and drifted over fields and stone walls, with amazing velocity. The flukes of the grapnels penetrated the ground and uprooted the earth as they followed in the wake of the balloon, while the aerial

taken into custody. She was brought to Lewes, and was lodged in the police-station. The child's name was Harry Miles Sherlock, and he was the son of a shepherd. The accused is his mother's sister, and her parents reside at Kingston, where her father is a labourer. She had been staying at Rottingdean, and had been in the habit of taking out the deceased, of whom she had always appeared very fond. She had been an inmate of Hayward's-beath Lunatic Asylum some time back. It was between eleven and twelve o'clock on Sunday when she took the child out and when she met the coastguardman. She was charged on the following Tuesday before the magistrate with the wilful murder of the deceased, when some short evidence was given, and she was remanded. The case has just been tried at the Lewes Assizes, and the young woman acquitted on the ground of insanity.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A LITTLE GIRL.

A PECULIARLY shocking murder is reported. It occurred early on the morning of the 13th, at the little town of Tompkinsville, Staten Island. Mr. Charles P. Harrington, boot and shoe manufacturer, had in his employ a man named Garret Roach, who lived and boarded in the house. About 6.30 a.m. the two little daughters of Mr. Harrington—Emma, aged twelve, and Ella, aged six—were dressing themselves in their bed-room on the third floor, when this man Roach entered with a knife in his hand, such as is used in cutting leather, and, addressing the elder sister, asked her roughly where their "money bank" was. His strange manner frightened the children and they did not answer him, where-

shoe knife in the hand of Garrett Roach, while labouring under a temporary fit of insanity," and "That Roach came to his death by committing suicide." Roach was an Irishman.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

A DRUNKEN woman murdered her child, and attempted to kill herself at Douglas, Isle of Man, at an early hour on Sunday morning. The scene of the crime was Back Strand-street, one of the vilest places in the old districts of Douglas. A room on the right-hand side of the ground floor of an old rickety, three-storied house was the scene of the murder. The room opposite was occupied by a shoemaker and his family. From the latter room was obtained the fatal instrument—a shoemaker's knife—with which the murder was committed. The floor was full of holes, giving easy access to the rats, of which, it is said, there were so many that it was necessary to watch all night over the dead body to prevent its being devoured. The name of the murderess is Margaret Stewart, wife of Samuel Stewart, a cardriver. The couple were both greatly given to drink, and the result of the husband's dissipated habits was that he got hurt on the 6th of July, and since then he has been an inmate of the Isle of Man Hospital. During the three weeks that have intervened the wretched wife has been continually drunk, and has sold every piece of furniture they possessed. During the last two or three days, however, she had not had the means of procuring drink, and it was evident she was suffering from delirium tremens. It is stated that on Thursday last week she went



THE TRAGEDY AT ROTTINGDEAN: THE CLIFFS OVER WHICH THE YOUNG GIRL WAS THROWN.

chariot dashed onwards, making, in its career, wide gaps in several stone walls. Mr. Youens, preparing to encounter the worst fate, wrapped the end of the cord which opens the escape valve round one of his wrists, and burying himself in the car, permitted the balloon to proceed until the breeze subsided, when, after the car had been thrice capsized and every article which it contained thrown out, Mr. Youens, who received no injuries, anchored, and completed a voyage of many miles, occupying half an hour in its accomplishment.

THE ROTTINGDEAN CLIFF TRAGEDY.

We give this week a graphic sketch of the scene of the terrible tragedy by a lunatic nurse. The circumstances, it will be remembered, were these:—At Rottingdean, on Sunday morning, the 11th inst., a woman named Lucy Miles, between twenty and thirty years of age, took her nephew, a child aged two years and a half, out for a walk. After she had been gone for some time she was met by a coastguardman, to whom she said she had thrown a child over the cliff. She added, "Go down, and you will find it." At this part of the cliff it is estimated to be 100 feet high. Some persons went down immediately by the nearest of the narrow tracks by which here and there the cliff is descended. They found the child all but lifeless, and totally unable to move from the fearful injuries he had received. Medical aid was at once procured, and every effort made to give the child relief, but the fearful fall he had sustained rendered all surgical assistance useless, and the child soon died. The Coastguardman as soon as possible called the police, and the woman was

upon he seized Emma by the head and cut two deep gashes in her throat from ear to ear. Seeing him in the act of perpetrating this barbarity, Ella ran out of the room and downstairs, screaming for help. On reaching the hallway, she flew into the arms of a servant girl, crying, "O, save me! save me! Roach is killing Emma upstairs." Mr. Harrington, who was in the kitchen with his wife, when he heard the screams rushed upstairs to his daughter's bedroom. Upon entering the room he saw Emma lying on the floor, with her throat cut, and weltering in her blood, but not quite dead. He picked her up, uttering at the same time agonizing cries for assistance, which were repeated by the household. Mr. Ambrose, a livery stable keeper, living a little further down the street, heard these cries, and ran over to Harrington's house. On entering he met Mr. Harrington on the first floor, standing with his daughter's body in his arms. Mr. Harrington begged him to run for a doctor, but Ambrose remarked that the child was already dead, and asked who had done the deed. Harrington answered, "The man upstairs." Ambrose thereupon seized a club and went upstairs. On reaching the third floor he entered the workshop, which is upon the same floor as the children's bedroom. On entering he saw Roach lying on his face on the floor with his throat cut, and almost dead. A looking-glass on the wall was bespattered with blood, as if the wretched man had stood up in front of it to commit the deed. Meantime the neighbours, attracted by the cries, gathered around the house and sent for the coroner, who immediately empanelled a jury to hold an inquest over the bodies. Testimony was given according to the above account, and the jury returned the following verdicts:—"That Emma Harrington came to her death by a

into a room upstairs, and addressing a woman named Jane Goodwin, said, "There will be murder committed in this house yet. My room is haunted. It is full of devils." Shortly after midnight on Saturday Mrs. Goodwin was aroused from her bed by hearing the voice of a child crying "Oh, don't, mother." Mrs. Goodwin lived in the room immediately over that occupied by Margaret Stewart. The cry being repeated, Mrs. Goodwin rushed out of bed, and, rousing another woman in the house, they ran downstairs, when they saw the body of little Samuel Stewart, the youngest son of Mrs. Stewart, lying upon the floor in the corner close under the window. His head was in a pool of blood, and his throat was cut from ear to ear, the head being nearly severed from the body. The murderess had disappeared. Search was instantly made for her, but for some time without avail. The shore is close by, and a girl named Jane Ward was there looking for her father, a boatman, when she was alarmed by seeing a woman on the shore, lacking at her throat with a shoemaker's knife. At this moment the girl's brother, Daniel Ward, came on to the shore. Upon this the murderess, uttering a yell, rushed madly into the bay, evidently determined to drown herself. Daniel Ward at once plunged in after her, and with great difficulty succeeded in dragging her out of the sea. Some policemen and others now appeared on the scene, and the wretched woman was at once secured and conveyed to the hospital, where, as stated above, her husband was already lying. Two medical men were at once in attendance, but the chances are that the poor wretch will not recover. On Sunday morning the husband was released from the hospital, and appeared to be so deranged by the horrible event that he threatened to take his life. He was then given into custody.

LAW AND POLICE.

THE LORD CARINGTON SCANDAL.

The verdict and sentence in the case of Lord Carington were given on Friday last week. The jury found his lordship guilty of a common assault on Mr. Grenville-Murray, but said that it was committed under the strongest provocation. The Assistant-Judge, then addressing Lord Carington, said:—"In this case the defendant is charged with having committed an assault, and, as I understand it, there has never been on the part of the defendant any disposition to deny the fact of the assault. The learned Solicitor-General, however, by advising the formal plea of 'not guilty,' desired to bring before us the whole circumstances of the transaction. You, Lord Carington, pleaded 'not guilty' to give an opportunity for that investigation. The jury have found you guilty, and I think they are quite right, and you are answerable in the same way as the commonest person for having taken the law into your own hands, and committed a breach of it. At the same time, we cannot help seeing that this assault has arisen out of publications which, if the extracts which have been brought before us in the course of cross-examination indicate truly their character, must excite in the breasts of every well-minded person the utmost abhorrence. Not only were moral delinquencies the subject of comment, but physical and mental incapacities, to which we may all be liable in extreme age, have been made matters for ruthless observation. By these means the peace of families has been destroyed, and even the sanctity of the grave violated. There is no proof before us as to who was the author of these libels. The prosecutor had an opportunity of denying, but, as he himself said, 'he takes refuge in silence' in consequence of other proceedings. We know nothing of those proceedings, but this I believe is the opinion of all of us, that, whether the prosecutor was the author or not, circumstances existed which connected him sufficiently with those publications to justify you, Lord Carington, in believing that he was the author of them. Under feelings of indignation, which the council for the prosecution admitted would naturally arise, you did the act of which the jury have found you guilty. The verdict of the jury has sufficiently vindicated the law, and shown that no one, no matter what his position, can violate the law with impunity. Our duty is to take such a course as will prevent the recurrence of any breach of the peace. We must call on you, Lord Carington, to enter into your own recognizances in £100 to come up for judgment if you should be called upon. If there should be any renewal of violence or breach of the peace, you will undoubtedly be liable to be called up at any time to receive sentence; but, if not, you may consider this unpleasant affair, as far as this court is concerned, as at an end."

At the Southwark police-court, a salesman named George Rowland Hill, carrying on an extensive business in the Borough, was fined £20 for having sold several baskets of fruit in a rotten condition.

A boy of twelve, named Culley, was charged at Clerkenwell with throwing stones at the trains on the North London Railway, and also at an officer of the company who had been specially appointed to look after boys throwing stones at the trains. The magistrate gave him a month's imprisonment without the chance of paying a fine.

CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.—A young woman named Emma Pitt, who had been national schoolmistress at Wimborne, in Dorset, has been tried before Mr. Justice Lush at the assizes for the wilful murder of her illegitimate child. The circumstances which seem to sustain the charge of murder were very strong indeed; but the jury found her guilty only of concealing the birth, and she was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—A man named William Fyfield, known as a violent character, has been committed by the Kingston-on-Thames borough magistrates to take his trial at the summer assizes at Croydon for feloniously cutting and wounding his wife. The prisoner had quarrelled with his wife, and then made two attempts to cut her throat with a table knife, actually going to sharpen the blade after the first assault. At the second attempt the woman thought her husband was going to express his sorrow for what he had done, and so allowed him to approach her.

DARING STREET ROBBERY.—A daring street robbery was before Sir Thomas Gabriel at the Guildhall on Monday. William Ready, a common-law thief, was charged with stealing a gold watch and chain. The prosecutor, Albert Seeger, was on Holborn-hill about one o'clock this morning, when a soldier came up to him and would insist upon talking to him, and took hold of his arm. The prisoner, who had been following the soldier, was on the other side of him as they walked along. Suddenly, the soldier stopped, bringing the prisoner and witness face to face, upon which the prisoner snatched his watch-chain and ran away. He (witness) called for the police, and the prisoner was captured, but the chain has not been found. The prisoner, who denied the robbery, was sentenced to three months with hard labour.

"YOUR WORSHIP," said a man, as he entered the Westminster police-court on Saturday morning, "I want a summons against a man for obstructing my watch, chain, and money by false pretences." Mr. Ingham: "How was it?" Applicant: "I was in the Marquis of Granby, in Piccadilly, and met three men; one of them promised to come back with £10, but he did not." Mr. Ingham: "That was only a promise; you must go to the county court to recover your property back." Morgan (a detective of the B division): "These men are notorious sharpers, your worship." Mr. Ingham: "No doubt of that, and this man is evidently a flut." Next came a poor woman: "Please, your worship, I owe a month's rent, what am I to do?" Mr. Ingham: "Go and pay it by all means." The applicant was thereupon ushered out of the box, and left the court (the reporter says) easily disappointed.

REFUSING TO SERVE AS SPECIAL CONSTABLES.—On Saturday the magistrates of 100 heard charges against 26 of the principal tradesmen of that town for refusing to be sworn as special constables during the late riot. Mr. Hobbs, who appeared for the defendants, took objections as to informality in issuing, and as to insufficiency of notice. It seemed that when it became known that the magistrates had determined to swear in the tradesmen to prevent further depredations at the Royal Hotel, the tradesmen, almost to a man, absented themselves, and did not return before nine or ten o'clock the same night. Sufficient excuse either as to the informal nature of the summoning or as to the notices not reaching the parties in time to claim their attention was given to induce the magistrates to dismiss the cases against 16 of them. The other 10 were each fined £1 and costs. Judge Herbert, who delivered the judgment of the bench, said that if there had been in any case anything like a contumacious refusal to serve, the full penalty would have been inflicted.

BETTING PROSECUTIONS.—Saturday was fixed for the hearing of summonses at the Windsor Town-hall granted against the following betting men:—John Valentine, William Shee, John Frances, John Capell, Robert Church, Thomas Clayton, Joseph Burnham, Charles Gordon, George White, James Keen, M. Newcome and John Sisk. Mr. Morgan Williams was counsel for the defence. The summonses were taken out by one Philip Bacchus, who described himself as a gentleman residing at Slough. The first case called was that of John Valentine, and it was understood that this would represent the whole. It was stated in the opening of the case that John Valentine did on the 5th of June last at Ascot Races manage an office, room, or place kept for the purpose of betting, and by so doing he had laid himself open to be prosecuted. John Valentine did not deny the offence. The presiding magis-

trate said he was of opinion that in cases of this description it would be better if proceedings were instituted by public officers, and inflicted a fine of £1 and 10s. costs in each case.

PICKING POCKETS.—At the Guildhall on Tuesday Michael Bryan, aged twenty-one, and two boys named Lowman and Flowers, were charged on remand before Alderman Hale with attempting to pick pockets. A detective officer on Friday afternoon saw the two boys putting their hands into different ladies' pockets in Threadneedle-street, and Bryan following at a short distance. The boys then tried a lady's pocket by the side of the Bank of England, Bryan walking on the outer side of the way. The boys told three times to get their hands into the lady's pocket, but could not, as she had her dress in her hand. Bryan motioned to them, and they joined him by the Exchange. They then all went up Cornhill together, and Bryan pushed up close behind the two lads, and was giving them directions when the officer and another policeman seized the three, and Lowman had his hand in a lady's pocket. They all gave false addresses. Alderman Hale sentenced Bryan and Flowers (who had been convicted before) each to three months, and Lowman to two months, with hard labour.

AN INFAMOUS SCOUNDREL.—At Westminster Police Court James Mayes, a servant out of place, was brought up on a warrant, charged with threatening his wife. The complainant, a very young woman, said she was married in February, 1868, to the defendant, but had left him recently. He would not work, and had violently threatened her. She was a respectable girl in Norfolk when she married him. He had driven her to the most infamous courses to support him, and when she revolted at such conduct and left him he swore that her life should be short. The defendant denied this statement, but produced a letter clearly showing that she had given him money. He further admitted that he knew how she obtained the money with which she supplied him, and treated the circumstance with the greatest coolness and effrontery. The threat having been clearly proved, Mr. Arnold said the defendant was one of the most degraded and infamous scoundrels ever brought before him. He ordered him to find good bail for six months, and, being unprovided with it, he was sent to prison.

WIFE MURDER.—At the Lewes assizes the Lord Chief Baron tried Jeremiah Stubbsfield, a farmer, who was indicted for the murder of his wife at Ashburnham in May last. This was an extremely painful case, as it rested on the evidence of a child of the persons concerned. According to his account, when he awoke in the morning he saw his father kneeling over his wife and squeezing her throat. The child stated that he said, "You'll hurt her," and that his father said, "You hold your tongue." The poor woman was found to be dead. The prisoner appeared to have lived on affectionate terms with her, and so far as appeared, there was no motive for such an act. Insanity seemed to have been hereditary in the family, for the prisoner's father was some years ago sent to a lunatic asylum, and his grandmother committed suicide. The prisoner himself had, however, shown no particular signs of insanity, but having been for some months much depressed in spirits, his friends had been on the alert, fearing that his mind might become deranged, as his father's did. After a few witnesses had been called, the jury found him not guilty on the ground of insanity.

ASSAULT BY "GENTLEMEN" ON AN OLD SOLDIER.—At the Buxton petty sessions on Monday Sir Hew Pollok, Bart., and Mr. Herbert Badger were charged with committing an assault on an old soldier named Robert Costantine, in the employ of the Duke of Devonshire, and who is also constable for the parish of Buxton. The soldier said that, hearing a row was going on at a public-house called The George, he went there, and upon his requesting those concerned to leave the premises, he was accosted by Sir Hew Pollok, who said, "What brings you here? You have no right here. I'll do—soon let you know that;" at the same time putting his fist against Costantine's nose. He then retired, and was followed by the other defendant, Mr. Badger, who struck him on the eye, and called him a "—old sergeant." The complainant was then rushed upon by both gentlemen, and in self-defence struck Sir Hew, knocking his hat off. A cane belonging to Mr. Badger was freely made use of by that gentleman. After hearing corroborative evidence, the bench fined Mr. Badger, considering his youth, only 20s. and costs, but Sir Hew £5 and costs, adding that if that punishment did not put an end to such proceedings they would bind him over to keep the peace in a heavy sum.

ATTEMPTS AT SHOOTING.—Two cases of attempted suicide by shooting came before metropolitan magistrates on Saturday. At Greenwich John Daly, aged thirty-seven, a journeyman tailor, residing at Forest-hill, was charged with attempting self-destruction by discharging a pistol at his head. He had been drinking excessively for several days, and on the previous afternoon he alarmed his landlady by presenting a pistol at her. Immediately afterwards a report of the discharge of the pistol was heard in his own room, and on a police-officer being called, and entering the room, he found the prisoner lying on a bed. On being questioned the prisoner said he had lain down upon a pillow on the floor and placed the muzzle of the pistol to his mouth, but that he supposed cowardice prevented him from then firing it, and that he then put it to his ear and discharged it, when the bullet entered the ceiling of the room instead of his head, as he intended it to have done. Mr. Patteson remanded him for a week. At Hammersmith, Edward Stevens, a youth, the right side of whose face was severely injured, was brought from St. George's Hospital, charged with attempting to destroy himself by shooting. On the night of the 5th ult. the prisoner's uncle, who lives in the Paxton-road, Chiswick, heard the report of a gun, and on going into his garden he found the prisoner kneeling and severely wounded in the chest. A doctor arrived and ordered the prisoner's removal to St. George's Hospital, where he had since remained. The gun was found in the garden, and on the prisoner seeing it he asked the constable to remove it from his sight. He admitted shooting himself, but gave no reason for doing so. The evidence, proved that he was not sober at the time. Mr. Dayman remanded the prisoner, but accepted his uncle's bail for his appearance.

PROCURING CHILDREN TO BEG.—Catherine McDonald, a hawker, of Mill-street, Deptford, was brought up on remand before the magistrates of Highgate, charged with procuring Marion Frances Costage, aged twelve, to beg from Kentish-town to Highgate. The child, it appears, lives with her mother and step-father at 73, Carlton-road, Kentish-town, and on Saturday night week she slept on a door-step, owing to her step-father beating her, and she being afraid to go home. She asked the defendant on Sunday morning, about six o'clock, what was the time, and she asked her where she was going. The defendant said she would take the child a nearer way home, but instead of doing so, she took her along the Kentish-town-road and told her to beg. The defendant had another small child, and they both begged of persons all along the Kentish-town-road. They went along Camden-road in Upper Holloway, up Highgate-hill till they arrived at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, begging all the time of foot-passengers, and in different houses. They stopped outside the Catholic Church begging of different persons that were coming from divine service. The child went into Highgate, Highgate, and as they were passing Mr. Robert Rogers's, a hosier, he noticed that the child was respectfully dressed, and thinking all was not right he watched them. He saw the defendant with the small child go into the Rose and Crown public-house and have something to drink, whilst the other little girl was left outside. The defendant was then given into custody. The defendant had the child out from six till one o'clock, and only gave her a piece of dry bread to eat all the time. Police-sergeant Parry said he had made inquiries about the defendant, and found that she lodged at the "Cadger's Dept." Mill-street, Deptford. Her son was sent to a

reformatory by the Marquis Townshend some time back. Another son got his living by singing in the streets, and the daughter got her living on the streets. The father was a cripple, and a professional beggar. Mr. Croll sentenced the defendant, who had nothing to say, to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for fourteen days.

DOG STEALING.—Isaac Hayden, aged fifty, described as a respectable dressed man, was charged at Clerkenwell with stealing a dog value £5, the property of Mr. Harry Crouch, a comedian, of 67, Devonshire-road, Holloway. The prisoner was also charged with having in his possession a large black retriever, a black and tan Scotch terrier, a slate-coloured Isle of Skye terrier, and a black and white bitch King Charles breed. About a month ago, as Mr. Harry Crouch was walking in Islington with his dog, he suddenly missed it, and, not finding it, he gave information to the police, and offered a reward of £5. He received an anonymous letter, and he gave that to police sergeant George Parry, who went yesterday afternoon to Chapel-street, Islington, with Mr. Crouch, and met the prisoner by appointment. After some conversation the sergeant, who was in plain clothes, said they wanted the dog back, and the prisoner said he could get it if they gave him the £5. The sergeant afterwards told the prisoner that he was a police officer, and that he should take him into custody for attempting to obtain £5 for the recovery of a stolen dog, on which the prisoner said, "If that is the case I will get you the dog." He then took the sergeant and Mr. Crouch through several courts till he stopped at a house in a court leading out of Chapel-street, Islington. He stood at the bottom of the stairs and called out, "Bring that dog down that I brought you," and a man brought Mr. Crouch's dog down the stairs. The prisoner was then taken into custody, and after he was looked up by Sergeant Parry, in company with a plain clothes officer named Webb, went to the prisoner's residence, 23 Chapel-street, Pentonville, and found two dogs under his bed. They found about his rooms a large black retriever, brass plate engraved A. S. E., Law Club, Chancery-lane, black and white bitch, King Charles breed. The dogs which were found all had collars and chains, and the officers found various muzzles, chains, and collars. Sergeant Parry asked the magistrate for a remand to see if any of the other dogs were claimed, as no doubt they had all been stolen, and the prisoner, who had nothing to say, was remanded till Monday next.

NOTES INTERESTING AND ODD.

DE-NICOTINIZED TOBACCO.—Dr. T. Williams recommends smokers, says the *Chicago Medical Journal*, to place in the bowls of their pipes a little powdered tannin, or a sponge saturated with tannin. The smoke will thus be deprived of its characteristic aroma and all the vapourized nicotine, which is the intoxicating principle. At first the smoke will be entirely free from all taste and smell of tobacco, but as the sponge becomes charged with the nicotine the odour will reappear. By changing the sponge frequently, the smoker may indulge in his habit as immoderately as he pleases without injurious effect.

MR. COBLE advertises his runaway apprentice, R. Strong, in the following style:—"He can be identified by the fact that he has not combed his hair since New Year's Day, and cannot speak ten words at a time without uttering twenty falsehoods."

HORACE GREELEY'S chirography is as difficult to decipher as a manuscript copy of the Koran. During the excitement attending the Presidential election, he had occasion to expose some Congressional frauds, and quoted the lines:—

"'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true."

On receiving the proof, the philosopher was dumb with astonishment, as he read—

"'Tis two, 'tis fifty, and fifty 'tis, 'tis five."

AN American paper says that a double-headed negro is on his way from the South to give exhibitions. He goes on the principle of the old proverb that "two heads are better than one."

A NEIGHBOURING farmer in a remote district of the Yorkshire wolds recently met a country Rector who had been two years absent on travel. "Mr. Rector," said the farmer, "you've been to the Holy Land I hear." "I have, John, and got safe back you see." "Well I often thought I'd like to hear about that spot. It's a fine country I lay." "Well," said the Rector, "I saw Lebanon and Jerusalem, and the twelve palm trees, and the wells of water in the great desert, and we went across the Jordan, and we went up Mount—"

"Excuse me interrupting you, Mr. Rector, noo. But if it be a fair question, hoo was turnets (turnips) looking out yonder?" The following is the last story discovered or invented in regard to the late Baron Rothschild:—It appears that while travelling upon the Northern Railroad, of which line he was one of the directors, they were obliged to remain at a certain station longer than usual, in order that the king of bankers could finish his breakfast, which vexed the conductor, and upon arrival in Paris he sent in his official report thus:—"At the station of X—lost twenty minutes waiting for the god of the epoch." This report came by course of routine to the hands of the director, who much enjoyed the conductor's wit.

SEVERAL New York churches have the contribution boxes passed around by young ladies, and "it pays handsomely."

THE *New York World* has proposed a reward of 500,000 dollars for a type-setting machine. It heads the list with 25,000 dollars as its own subscription.

A ROCKY MOUNTAIN editor, alluding to the demand for female suffrage, female doctors, and female clergymen, remarks that another want presents itself—that of female women.

A SMOKING Bishop dined with Admiral Farragut once upon a time, and after the dessert tendered a bunch of Havanas to the sailor, with the invitation, "Have a cigar, Admiral?" "No, Bishop," said the Admiral, with a quizzical glance, "I don't smoke. I swear a little sometimes."

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watch-making, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond-street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

WISDOM, WIT, & HUMOUR.

"WHERE shall I put this paper so as to be sure of seeing it to-morrow?" inquired Mary Jane of her brother Charles. "On the looking glass," was her brother's reply.

THERE was some tittering the other day at a wedding breakfast when one of the guests wished the bride "many returns of the happy occasion."

"PAPA," said Tommy, the other day, "is it a sin to change one's mind?" "Well, no, my boy; why do you ask?" "Oh, you know," replied the five-year-old, "I was to be a doctor." "Oh yes, I remember," said the father; "what then?" "Well, if you please, I think now that I'd rather have a sweetstuf shop."

WHY is the camel the most irascible animal in the world?—Because he always has his back up. WHAT author uses the most uncommon words?—The compiler of a dictionary.

"Bridget, what have you done with the cream?" Those children cannot drink skim-milk for breakfast. "Shure, marm, and it isn't myself that would be after givin' the scum to yees. I tuk that off and give it to the cats."

PAPA: "Well, Sissy, how do you like your new school?" Sissy: "Oh, so much!" Papa: "That's right. Now tell me all you have learned to-day." Sissy: "I have learned the names of all the little boys."

WHY is the road of transgressors so hard?—Because it is so much travelled.

WHAT is that which, when thrown out, you may always catch without hands?—A hint.

MEAN.—We heard of a man the other day who is so mean that when he weeps he saves the tears to secure the salt.

ECHO ANSWERS.

Of what has heaven given us an equal share?—Air.

What does a rumour often do when it flies?—Dies.

Which is the loveliest flower that grows?—Rose.

Whose children are we apt to think the sweetest flowers?—Ours.

What in manner is sure to please?—Ease.

What will frequently overcome the most austere?—Tear.

What loses its flavour when we borrow it?—Wit.

What is it that wealth seldom extinguishes?—Wishes.

What traits are difficult to exterminate?—Innate.

What did Cleopatra to her bosom clasp?—Asp.

What enabled Newton the law of the universe to rattle?—Apple.

The following is a Spanish epitaph upon a young girl who died broken hearted:—

"She who lies beneath this stone,
Died of constancy alone.
Fear not; approach, oh! passer-by,
Of naught contagious did she die."

Why is Canada like courtship?—Because it borders on the United States.

"Come wife," said Will, "I pray you to devote just half a minute to mend this coat."

Which a nail has chanced to rend?"

"Tis ten o'clock," said the drowsy mate.

"I know," said Will, "it is rather late,
But it is never too late to mend."

REMOVING a landmark—Washing Tommy's face.

CHOP-FALLEN people—Bankrupt butchers.

A WARNING to the FASHIONABLE.—The passion for dress, about which we hear so much just now, is nothing new. An old satirist thus lampooned the ladies of his day:—

What is the reason—can you guess—
Why men are poor, and women thinner?
So much do they for dinner dress,
That nothing's left to dress for dinner.

An Irish lover remarked that it is a good comfort to be alone, "especially when your sweetheart is wid you."

ONE of the express companies was placed in charge of a box, a few days since, remarked as follows:—

This package contains a duck of a bonnet; Expressman, I pray you, place nothing upon it; 'Tis made of a ribbon, a straw, and a feather. The whole with a postage stamp fastened together;

Its owner, a dandy, is youthful and fair,
But, like Flora McFlimsney, has nothing to wear.
Beware, then, Expressman; I warn you to take heed,
And forward this bonnet with care and with speed.

"Do you publish matrimonial notices for the subscribers to your paper?" said a gentlemanly-looking youth, stepping into our office the other morning. "Certainly, sir." "Well, then, I'll go and get married, for I don't see any other way of getting my name in your paper, since you have rejected all my poetical effusions."

ORTHOGRAPHY.—A shoemaker received a note from a lady to whom he was particularly attached, requesting him to make her a new pair of shoes; and, not knowing exactly the style she required, he despatched a written missive to her, asking whether she would like them to be "wround or spire toed." The lady, indignant at this rash specimen of orthography, replied, "Kneether."

THE MILLMAN'S SONG.—"Shall we Gather at the Mill?"

A DARTON ON THE CONSTITUTION.—A consultation with a physician.

SHE NEVER SMILED AGAIN.

SHE never smiled again—her lips
Were never wreathed with dimples merry;
Her mirth had suffered an eclipse,
And she looked melancholy—very.

She never smiled again—her face
From that sad hour was fixed so grimly;
Nor sign of joy you there could trace,
But only sorrow shadowed dimly.

She never smiled again—beneath
Their cruel power what griefs restrained her?
She'd been a martyr to her teeth—
But oh, it was not they that pained her.

For she had lost them, every one—
Ay, one by one her jaws they quitted;
'Twas then her business was done—
She went to get her mouth refitted.

And certain wicked dentists had
(I think it right the world should know it)
Put in a set so false and bad,
She never smiled lest she should show it.

SPIRITUAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

INQUIRING SPIRITUALIST. "Do you ever take spirits here?"

FACTIOUS ARTIST. "Oh, certainly."

INQUIRING SPIRITUALIST. "How do you generally take them?"

FACTIOUS ARTIST. "Sometimes with a little sugar, but generally straight."

"Hallo, Jake, where did you buy those fish?"

"I didn't buy 'em."

"Well, where did you get them?"

"I booked them."

At a recent Sabbath-school concert, in a suburban church, the ordinance of baptism was administered. The clergyman in charge expressed gratification that the occasion offered him so good an opportunity to explain to the children the nature of the service. By way of illustration, he said: "In Old Testament times blood was offered as an atoning sacrifice; hence it was spoken of as a purifier; but what is used as an emblem of purity nowadays—what element conveys the idea of perfect cleanliness?" A moment's silence, and then a dozen little voices squeaked out, "Soap!"

"Boys, what is all this noise in school?"

"It's Bill Sikes imitating a locomotive."

"Come up here, William; if you have turned into a locomotive, it is time you were switched off."

A member of the Louisiana Legislature, who carries a pair of gigantic feet, which he swings about as he walks like a pair of flails, recently accosted a well-known member of the bar with, "Mr. M—, you know me, don't you?" M—, surprised at the question, drew himself up to full length, and scanning his interlocutor from head to foot, remarked, "Well Sir, your face is a familiar one to me, but assuredly your feet have outgrown my recollection."

"WHEREVER you will find many men you will find many minds," exclaimed a public speaker. "Tain't so, by jingo," responded one of the auditors; "if you'd only ask this whole crowd out to take a drink, you'd find 'em all of one mind." The lecturer "caved" without trying the experiment.

A NEWSPAPER contains an account of a new play, and says the audience sat spell-bound. There were only four persons present—one was deaf, and the other three were asleep.

THE navy of the Sandwich Islands, it is said, consists of two fishing-smacks and a raft—the former mounted with twelve mariners and the latter with a hen-coop.

You can always find a sheet of water on the bed of the ocean.

ANKLES.

There's magic in a lady's foot,
And well the ladies know it;
And she who has a pretty one
Is pretty sure to show it.

At times you, too, are martyred by
The nicest little ankle,
That shoots an arrow through your eye,
Within your heart to rattle.

But when it trips along the street,
Trough wind, and mud, and vapour,
By sheerest accident you see
How beautiful the taper;

And as it steps upon the walk,
Amid the crowd to mingle,
Two roguish eyes look up and say,
"I wonder if he's single."

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